





## STRANGE TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

By STANLEY CATCHPOLE.

### V.—PUFFERS.

The following may be considered a confession: we therefore relate it as near as possible in the "Puffer's" own words. It was told us by one of the tribe.

"You ask me what a 'Puffer' is, and say that you have never heard the word before. Very likely not; it is a name only used among the fraternity. How I became one, and made a fortune by 'puffing,' you'll discover as my narrative proceeds.

"I had a fair education for a lad, and was apprenticed to a furrier, a large wholesale house in the City. All went smoothly until they made me one of their provincial travellers. It was a nice, steady job; they not only paid me, but acted very shabbily towards us, and it was not long before I was in the secret how to make a bit of money on the quiet.

"When my sample cases were made up and superintended by the principal, I would go into his private room to receive cash and a few parting injunctions. A couple of sealin' jackets were then slipped in by a confederate, which on my tour I could easily dispose of for thirty or forty guineas each. On my returning we would divide guinea each. I was as well aware I was robbing my employer as I know I am telling you this, and was certain that one day I must be discovered.

"A man to get on in the world must possess capital; so, instead of spending my overplus money, I laid it by. In four years I had six hundred pounds hidden away in a safe bank. Not a single individual but myself knew of it. I never kept the bank-book about me; that was also lodged in safe custody; so if anything happened, and I should be sent to prison, the authorities couldn't help themselves out of my money for my maintenance. Being anxious to make money too quickly was our ruin; we over-did it; there was a bit of a row, and we were dismissed. The governors would not charge us, as it would throw discredit upon the firm. My partner had just enough cash to take him to America, and there I lost sight of him. I had a bolder face than he, and could even meet my late employers without feeling any qualms. I had only to place my hand in my pocket and feel enough was there, if judiciously expended, to last me a few years. It is astonishing how bold a bit of money makes a man!

"After a few weeks' idleness, I resolved to purchase a small public-house, and it was in that business I learnt the art of 'puffing.' It was not long before I received I had been 'had,' that, in fact, I had paid a great deal too much. The house would have been dear at any price. If I remained in it, in less than twelve months I should be broke and become penniless; so I set about and looked out for a pigeon. There are plenty in London, and only waiting to be caught. The 'entest' are caught sometimes.

"The puff, I gave to the house, not only inside and outside, but in all provincial papers, caught the notice of a man named O'Connor. The bars were crowded with people every time he came; my brewers' accounts so altered and made out as if I paid them four times the amount that I was in the habit of doing; so with the distillers and other tradesmen. My own books showed the takings to be a hundred more a week than they really were. I said 'Snip,' O'Connor snapped. Out I came, not only with my own money but two hundred to boot.

"I felt half inclined at that time to give up the public line altogether, but fate ruled otherwise, and it so happened in this way. I was out one day strolling along, cogitating upon what was the best to be done, when suddenly from behind I received a heavy slap upon the shoulder, and a loud voice in my ear shouted, 'Well done, Mr. Bob Chescoe, you had me nicely!'

"I turned round and there stood O'Connor. Now, if ever there was a good sensible Irishman in this world, it was the man I sold my pub to. Instead of threatening to dash my brains out, or give me into the hands of the police for swindling him, he shook me heartily by the hand, and, ushering me into a house, over a bottle of fizz we exchanged vows of eternal partnership.

"He had been all his life a gentleman's coachman, but a very tricky one, and many a time has made me roar with laughter at some of his yarns—how he had bamboozled his master out of fifty or a hundred pounds at a time. O'Connor, as I have stated, was a sensible man. As I had plucked him, would I assist him in fleeing some one else? We would then unite our capital and start afresh.

"Our modus operandi was this. It was my duty to get acquainted with as many gentlemen's butlers and coachmen as I could who had amassed a few hundreds and were desirous of becoming what the public call 'amateur licensed retailiers.' It is astonishing how anxious the male servants of a wealthy man's establishment are to become the owners of a public-house. I soon fixed my eye upon a man and his wife, who for twenty-five years had been in one family, and had saved between them nine hundred pounds. So soon as I discovered he had the needful, I also displayed plenty, and over a few glasses of toddy one evening I ascertained he was ready to leave his berth and set up in business for himself. I then and then told him I knew of a house which could be disposed of privately—a little gold mine—a thorough genuine concern to a couple like him and his wife. A thousand a year could be cleared. The man who kept it had also been a coachman, but, rich relations dying in Australia and leaving him money, he would dispose of his business at a terrible sacrifice.

"You may depend I laid it on thick. Pretending to put him on his guard before he said anything to the present occupier, he was led to go any time in the day and look for himself how the bars were always crowded. I always knew when he or his wife were going. O'Connor was up to the move. Two barmaids, a barman, the governor himself, hard at work serving the youngsters coming in for halves or quarters of gin or rum, with dozens of men in front drinking two or three of whisky. We staged the agony on 'puffing' it up, and showed all things in such a business-like way that an old stage who had been in and out of forty houses would have been deceived.

"Fifty pounds were put down as a guarantee of good faith by the worthy coachman. A few sovereigns put in the hands of the proper person overcame all difficulty of transfer. The house was bought, and the coachman was sold to the tune of seven hundred pounds.

"He hadn't been there many weeks before he came to two conclusions. The first, that he was a juggler, and had been fairly done out of his money; the second, to end his life. In a fit of mad despair, he placed a revolver in his temple and plashed the water of his bed-room with his own brains. The widow went dotty, and died in a lunatic asylum.

"The next house O'Connor and I bought was in the East-end. It was a dilapidated, wretched hole of a place; but we could see a thousand staring us in the face. We got it for a mere song. I say we—O'Connor was always Mr. Boniface, while I was ever on the look out for a likely purchaser. It didn't take long to put the place in good repair. A hundred pounds ready money to a good jobbing builder goes a long way.

"As I said, it was a hole when we took it, but in our heads it was metamorphosed into a gin palace. I made pals with everybody in the neighbourhood, and brought the trade up to that extent that where in the old hands they sold a pint of gin, we sold a gallon.

"Things were now ripe for a transfer. I had had under my observation a party for some little time. This individual was the son of an old chief, who had lately died, leaving his son a couple of thousands. Instead of keeping to his father's business, which was a well-remunerated one—for the old man had been drawing four hundred a year screw—he must dabble in the licensed victuallers' line. It is extraordinary how eager

young fellows are to be what they call their own masters, and it generally ends by their becoming poorer and forcing them to accept a less exalted berth.

"I had so ingratiated myself into the favour of this 25 years' old man of experience, that it required not half the usual amount of 'puff' for him to become the purchaser of our house in the East. He did what I consider was very foolish—he gave up his situation of three pounds a week; taking his wife at the same time that he took the pub of O'Connor's hands for the nice little sum of fifteen hundred pounds cash down. Not bad in eighteen months! He managed to hold out a couple of years, and then made a still greater mess. He was insured for eight hundred, so to set himself straight, as he thought, he would have a flare-up; and he did, which cost him the life of a child, as well as the death of a barmaid. The inquiry was so searching that he was convicted as an incendiary and got five years.

"During the time the son of the old chief was losing his money, we became possessors of another pub. This, similar to every one which came into our possession, was a free house. We would not have anything to do with brewers or distillers' houses; they knew a little too much for the likes of us.

"Again I was on the look-out for a pigeon, and invariably he is found if one looks long enough. There was a deceased old colonel's widow, who was left a snug sum by her husband, but hardly sufficient to support her as she desired, so to increase her income she accepted the post of lady housekeeper to a wealthy old bachelor. Now the old man, who was a sworn celibate, had a very smart young fellow who acted in a double capacity as personal attendant and private secretary. The widow was a buxom woman of forty, with a few charms still lingering about her as if they were jokers to her.

"It frequently happened that she and the young secretary were brought very close together, generally over a tête-à-tête cup of tea. I don't wish to reflect anything against them morally, but still it did look a bit odd. They resigned their respective appointments suddenly, and at the same time got married, and in due course a bouncing baby boy came very mysteriously into existence. Which the comely matron loved best, the young father or her son, matters little; however, she was devoted very much to both, for she drew the snug sum out of the bank and invested it in a small hotel, with a tap adjoining, belonging to O'Connor and myself. I am not going to tell you how we came to own this—I still have my liberty and wish to enjoy it—but it came into our possession in a very crooked manner. I mentioned at the beginning of this yarn that I had been a bagman. When these men can obtain cheap and good accommodation they will go, for they don't like to pay more than they can help. As some scores of these gentlemen were leaving London about this time, I very kindly gave them an invitation to visit me, not as a customer, but as a friend, in the house I had purchased a few miles out.

"Many of these jovial fellows of the road took the hint, paid me a visit, some doing a little business in the town, others nothing. During the time these people were popping in and out, some going, others coming, plenty of departures, plenty of fresh arrivals, the buxom wife, with the bouncing baby boy and smart young husband, were in a first floor sitting-room watching the business going on for a fortnight, and were at last satisfied that it was a thorough paying concern, and I was warmly thanked for introducing to their notice so safe a venture. When it was settled that the young man, O'Connor, nearly laid him open to suspicion. His hand trembled as if he had been smitten with ague as he held it out to receive a cheque for £3,000. I was a witness to the transfer, but with my usual sang froid calmly spoke a few cheering words to the new hotel proprietor.

"In less than one hour the cheque was turned into cash and safe in our keeping.

"I am very sorry to have to relate, that under the new management the business did not prosper. The thought of impending ruin over her head soon destroyed the beauties of the once happy, smiling, plump widow. She became morose, and didn't care a jot how things went. She took to stimulants, thinking by such means to drown her cares. If it gave her internal enjoyment, it made her outward appearance anything but prepossessing.

"One day O'Connor and I were sipping a cup of black coffee, with a nip of good old cognac. A choice cigar threw in curls the smoke of contentment round our heads, when, accidentally glancing at a newspaper, I saw that the smart young husband had put his hand upon all the cash he could and had gone off without saying farewell to wife or child.

"The good old bachelor, hearing of the sad predicament of his once lady housekeeper, allowed her a small pension. After this we had a number of minor concerns, yielding a profit of a few hundreds only, but all disposed of by 'puffing.' Having heard so much my life, you, for a certainty, have put me down for a heartless scoundrel, but I have done no more than thousands of men do in this city—live upon the fat of the land, rolling in riches obtained by playing upon the credulity of others.

"But I will now relate an incident, the crowning one, previous to our retiring from the business of 'puffing' to pass the remainder of our days in ease and comfort—how, by actually committing a fraud, I did an exceedingly good turn, and brought punishment upon the head of one who richly deserved it.

"During my circumvolutions round the metropolis, I have met many strange people, heard and seen many queer things.

"It happened I had been down to Ascot. Although it was the racing week, I did not allow the meeting to interfere with my business, which was of an entirely different nature to betting. I was returning home by a cross-country lane, when I distinctly heard a man's voice call out, 'Help! help!' A sharp cut with the whip made my horse dart forward; a turn of the road revealed a man upon the ground struggling with three others. I hesitated not a moment, but drove clean into the midst of them, sending two on one side, and the third on the other. I then fell upon the man, and, as he lay, I saw that he was lying parallel with the road, and the wheels cleared him, but he received a nasty kick from the horse. I drew up as soon as possible, turned, and saw two of the assailants scampering away; the third couldn't move, his leg being broken. The man who had been attacked, although the blood was pouring from a gash in his forehead, stood over the other one, laughing at his disfigurement. I then learned that the man who had been attacked was a bookmaker, who that day had won a large sum of money, which was principally in bank notes and gold. Having a little love affair on his head left his chums, and was going to join his sweetheart, when he was pounced upon by footpads, who, no doubt, had been all day on the look-out for some one. My timely arrival spoiled their little game.

"An acquaintance who happened to be near me did not find it very sudden.

"At this time we—that is, O'Connor and I—were the owners of a house standing in its own grounds in the valley of the Thames. It had been a gentleman's country seat. After a little trouble and expense we got the premises licensed. O'Connor, as usual, was boss, and he felt quite proud of his home.

"As a child is attracted by a new toy, so are the demi-monde and their supporters attracted by a fresh riverside resort. These kind of people, so long as they can roam over the premises, and do just as they like—and we gave them every encouragement—bring a host of money-spending people with them. They are too ephemeral for an honest tradesman, but they suited our purpose admirably. And it was at our own place I promised to meet the bookmaker and his lady love one Sunday. Through successful gambling he had built up a fortune of sixty thousand pounds, and we determined to have a bit of it. The bookmaker is a shrewd man, but not one in a thousand is a reader of character. For a

long time my acquaintance had idolized a certain woman, and eventually married her; she did not care a brass farthing for him—of which he was in happy ignorance. I soon discovered she was ambitious to possess business property in her own right; I suggested she should purchase O'Connor's. The bookmaker, to gratify her whim, paid ten thousand pounds for it, handing the title deeds to her. She was now, she thought, absolutely independent of her husband, and brought her paramour into the house. There was a tremendous to-do, followed by a divorce, which she desired. It cost her only a few hundreds to be free. She now thought she was a very happy woman, in possession of her favourite lover and valuable property. As we had sold to the bookmaker, and not to the woman, and he refused to prosecute us for fraud, we were safe, and since has often congratulated O'Connor and myself in duping him, for it brought his adulterous wife to beggary.

"We have made our fortunes. O'Connor is spending his days very comfortably in Ireland, where once a year I go to see him, and I am enjoying an income of six hundred a year, having given up the 'puffing' line to others; and scores there are at the game."

**GAMBLING AND BANKRUPTCY.**  
At the London Bankruptcy Court on Thursday, Mr. Registrar Lintlatter had before him an application made on behalf of Frank Herbert Jessel, described as of Craven-terrace, Hyde Park, late of Duke-street, St. James's, and Monte Carlo, gentleman, for his order of discharge. The bankrupt was recently heavily fined in connection with an assault upon his late brother-in-law, who had obtained a divorce from his sister, and is a nephew of the late Master of the Rolls. The official receiver reported that the bankrupt had attributed his failure to losses by gambling at Monte Carlo, losses by speculations at Kimberley, and to his expenditure having exceeded his income. Since he came of age he had received £20,000, and had incurred debts of £4,736, had been contracted between 1886 and 1888, of which £23,450 was for borrowed money, £444 for clothing, and £433 for jewellery. Under these circumstances the official receiver reported that the bankrupt had brought on his bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculation. Mr. S. Woolf, Q.C., said he appeared on behalf of the bankrupt, and had advised his client to consent to judgment being entered up for the full amount of the debt, if the court would grant his discharge subject to that condition, which was a harsher one than the court was likely to have inflicted. Mr. Herbert appeared for creditors, and stated that there was no probability of the creditors getting a shilling; but his honour said he should not have thought of making a harsher order than that which had been proposed by the bankrupt himself. That being so, he should grant the order of discharge, subject to judgment being entered up for £4,736, the amount of the unsecured indebtedness.

**COLLIER JACK.**  
Collier Jack was reared 'mid mountains, in the bracing air of Wales. A fine fellow, too; one fitted to brave life's stormiest gales. He married a girl considered the prettiest in that part. But she, if all tongues were truthful, gave her hand without her heart.

But Jack just doted on her, and she, so rumour said, had been in love with a miner, who a wild gay life led. So she left him, though she loved him, and her plighted word took back.

But 'twas said that trickery was used to make her marry Jack.

If it had been, Jack knew naught of it, he was open as the day, and to win love from Mary, he'd have thrown his life away.

But she drooped and seemed to fade away, when to the village came Her former lover, bearing a nobler, steadier name.

One eve Jack was returning to his home when work was done, And the cottage door stood open, and in streamed the setting sun.

As he smiled at the home picture, he heard a voice say, "Ned, I never would have married, but they told me you were dead."

"But I loved you all the while, Ned, but don't come here again, For Jack's a kind, good husband, and I'll never cause him pain."

"Two his wife, with Ned, her first love! Jack told me she left the place, But without a trace of anger on his honest, manly face."

"Poor girl," he thought, "poor Mary, so they told her he was dead; But for me she could be happy, for she could marry Ned."

It's a crooked path for all of us, but the Lord'll make it straight, And lead them into happiness, although it comes but late."

In after years poor Mary remembered how he said, As he left her in the morning, "You would have married Ned, And been blithe and happy, but for me; but, lass, remember, too, That to make you as you once were, I'd give more than life for you."

That day a great explosion shakes the surrounding hills, And the hearts of wives and mothers with a wild, fierce horror fill;

And the news of the disaster to the pit's mouth man drew, For lives, to many of them dear, were lost that day, they knew.

Jack's wife was there amongst them, and wildly 'midst the dead she stood, And by her side was Ned.

Soon they found him dead, disfigured, as they thought, and gently back Ned drew the weeping woman from the last of Collier Jack.

Years after, far beyond the seas, when the western sun was red, A man lay slowly dying, with strangers round his bed;

Strange fingers smoothed his pillows, strange hands would close his eyes, But the light that shone within them was not borrowed from the skies.

"They are happy now," he murmured, "though their happiness was late, For the Lord has touched the crooked path, and made it plain and straight."

No one will know the story, but angel hands may write Of a life divine in sacrifice, whose light went out that night.

KAT BEE.

**ANGLERS' RAILWAY TICKETS.**

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE." Sir, I have the pleasure to announce that the Great Eastern Railway Company, with their usual liberality, have granted the issue of anglers' tickets to Shenfield and all intermediate stations to Southminster. Also to Mark's Tey, Bures, and Aridleigh; and in future anglers' tickets will be issued from Forest Gate to stations on the Colchester line to which such tickets are now granted.—Yours, &c., R. GHURNEY, Secretary.

"THE UNEMPLOYED IN EAST LONDON."—At a time when much thought is being given to this matter, a practical suggestion may be of service. Last year more than £200,000 worth of foreign goods were sent to the Continent, and many of these to the great injury of our own working people, so true it is that "evil is wrought by want of thought, as well as by want of power." If all owners of goods sent to France and Italy, &c., that firm would be enabled to pay £1,000 a week more in wages.—(Advt.)

## JACK ALLROUND.

"A Constant Reader" writes:—"Could you kindly give me a recipe for cleaning a navy blue straw hat?" A letter from "Meta" says:—"I have tried many times to dye my old white hats a decent black, but always failed. Can you help me?" "Milliner" tells me she has a few white straw hats which she wishes to dye black. For this purpose she bought a special dye for straw, but finds, although it looks well at first, it is liable to peel off, showing the white underneath, and asks me to let her know of something that would stain the straw. Unless the grease, naturally in the straw or largely acquired through wear, is first thoroughly removed from the hat, no dye, however perfect in itself, will give a satisfactory result. This remark applies equally to each of my three correspondents, and very possibly the "special dye for straw" referred to by the last-named would have answered better if "Milliner" before applying it, had prepared her hat to receive it. A pretty strong solution of washing soda will remove the grease. The best preparation you can make is to add to the soda and water a solution of gluten, let these stand for twenty-four hours, then strain off the clear liquor, and let the hats stand in that for twelve hours. You can make a black dye sufficient for six hats, with a pound of logwood chips, four ounces and a half of bruised galls, and one ounce of turmeric. The hats should afterwards be steeped in a black liquor made with acetate of iron. You can try, but for amateurs it is not always easy to manipulate in a small way the regular processes of dyeing. On behalf, therefore, of my two first correspondents above, and any other readers who wish to try household hat dyeing, I would recommend a far simpler method from which I have known admirable results. To clean a blue straw hat brush out dust, then wash it well in strong soda water to get rid of the grease. Dissolve a small quantity of gum arabic in a very little water—the less water you use the better—have ready a penny bottle of good turmeric, and mix this by means of a hot water bath, and thoroughly mix the dissolved gum with it. Allow the hat to drain and become partly dry, though still damp, before you apply the warm ink and gum, which should be put on with a brush thinly and evenly, one coat will probably be sufficient; if a second is required, do not apply it until the first coat is about half dry. The same process will dye a white hat black by using three penny bottles of black ink if necessary, and giving the hat as many coats as it requires to produce a good colour.

I am requested by "T. T." and "Constant Reader" for "full directions" for making a sponge cake. "T. T." adds, "none of my attempts are at all like the cakes we buy in shops." To work up the simple ingredients lightly is the secret of success. Cooks differ in their methods of doing this, but all who succeed must bear in mind the fact that to separate and expand the albumen of the egg is what they aim at, and this is best attained by constant steady beating or whisking of the mixture in one direction; if you work in an unsteady backward and forward jerking motion you will break up and destroy the expanded air cells as fast as you create them. Another rule to be observed is, that once you begin to whisk the eggs and sugar, you must not stop until the whole process is complete. If your arm tires get someone to take the work up, but to stop even for half a minute will ensure a heavy unsightly mass in no way like a sponge cake. The ingredients are, say one pound of eggs, three-quarters of a pound of flour, and three or four drops of essence of lemon. Let the pan you mix in be of ample size, break up the eggs, add the sugar, and commence to whisk them together in the same direction, always with the steady persistent stroke I have spoken of. This must be kept up for about half an hour; then add the drops of essence of lemon, beating it in with the same steady stroke. Then mix in the flour carefully, and as you mix it through the beaten eggs, with a spoon work it lightly and steadily, for at this stage many beginners fail by either not sufficiently mixing the flour, or by so tumbling the mass about that the result is a poor and heavy cake. When the flour is in, the mixture should be at once put into the tins, previously prepared by being well greased, and caster sugar dusted in them. As soon as you put on the sugar turn the tins upside down, and tap them to shake off the loose dust. The above ingredients will make two one-pound cakes. Bake them in a moderate oven for about thirty-five minutes.

In reply to "Sparrow," birdlime can be made with either holly bark or oil. It is not always easy to obtain the holly bark, therefore I give a recipe for making it with oil. You will require an old pot or vessel that can stand the fire without danger of breaking, as the oil is very inflammable and will want a lot of boiling. Whatever you boil it in should not be more than one-third full. Into this vessel put linseed oil, and place it on a slow fire and stir it without ceasing until it thickens to the required consistency. You can test it now and again by dipping the stirring stick into water, and then with finger and thumb try it stick well; a slow boiling for about four hours will probably bring it to a proper state of tenacity. As soon as you are satisfied about that, pour it into cold water; it will then be ready for use.

I give in answer to "E. E. P." a recipe for making a macaroni pudding. For two ounces of small macaroni one pint of milk will be sufficient, boil the milk, sweetened to taste with lump sugar, then break up the macaroni into small pieces and put them into the boiling milk and boil them till quite done, add half an ounce of fresh butter, and pour the whole into a pie dish. Have two eggs well beaten up with a little cold milk, stir this into the macaroni, grate some nutmeg over it, and a little powdered cinnamon on the top, and bake the pudding for about twenty minutes.

"Commodore" asks me how he is "to make a refrigerator without using ice." This is done by means of freezing powders, and can be used with or without a machine. Many patent mixtures are made with varying results. Take three parts sal ammoniac and two parts of pulverised saltpetre, mix these intimately together, and when required for use add four parts glaucous salt and two parts of water. The method of using is next to be considered. Have the liquid you want to freeze ready in its vessel, and when the salts are mixed with the water plunge the vessel into the solution and keep it rapidly moving about. You must remember that as the salts cause the cold only during their solution, if the mixture you want frozen has not been sufficiently acted upon by the time the salts have dissolved, more salts must be added. In fact, unless you hold in a place where you cannot get ice, freezing with powders is neither as easy, as satisfactory, or as cheap as freezing with a mixture of ice and common salt, which I have described on previous occasions.

"Kindly give me a hint how to clean a carpet and brighten up the colours," writes "C. H." Much will depend on the condition of the carpet. If it has been down without a cleaning for a long time, of course it must be taken up and the dust well beaten out of it for the first proceeding; then if it has got any gross spots, these must be removed with fuller's earth, after which there are several methods of washing and so-called dry cleaning. The floor of the room on which the carpet is to be cleaned, should be perfectly clean and dry; have a bright fire burning. Cleaning with gall is much approved of, as it is a strong protector of the colours, but you must procure very fresh bullock's gall for the purpose. You will need three pails for cold water; into one of these, containing two gallons of water, put a bag of the fresh bullock's gall with four ounces of pearlash dissolved in it; well mix it with either stick or hands. Now see that you have the other two pails by you with cold water, and also a large sponge, a couple of flannels, and some dry coarse cloths and a scrubbing-brush. Dip the brush into the gall and water and lightly but firmly scrub the carpet a square yard about at a time. You must pass over it with

careful speed, for no moisture on any account must be allowed to penetrate to the back of the carpet; it must all be done quickly, your whole mind upon your work; as the scrubbing brush swiftly routes up the dust you must follow it as swiftly with your large sponge, whose office is to suck up, as it were, the gall and dirt routed by the brush. As quickly as you fill the sponge with this refuse, plunge it into one of the pails of clean water and wring it out and return to the sucking-up process. When the first square yard has been treated in this way you must as once dry it as well as you possibly can, rubbing with the coarse cloths before you begin another square.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Three-volume novels still make some show in the book market, after all. Miss Annie Thomas (Mrs. Pender Cudlip) and Mrs. Aymer Gowing simultaneously appeal to the fiction-loving public through this ancient medium, the format of "The Children of the House," and "The Unsettled South." Avoiding invidious comparisons, we will content ourselves with saying that each novel has its merits. The writing is bright, the interest sustained, and the characters fairly endowed with flesh and blood in both. At the same time, it must be frankly confessed that there is nothing remarkable in either; they are average stories, but nothing more. We would recommend the authoresses to take more thought and more care before they again commit themselves to publication. Popular taste is far more critical and exacting than it used to be in literary workmanship, and slipshod diction will no more pass muster than commonplace incidents or clumsily constructed plots. In these respects a shilling novelette by Mr. Farjeon, entitled "The Peril of Richard Pardon" (White and Co.), compares very favourably with the more ambitious efforts of the two feminine story-tellers. Young folks will be delighted with "The Story of Food," by Lucy D. Thornton (Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, & Rivington). Not less is the writing very good, but the woodcuts, by Bernard Collier, and the photographic illustrations have real artistic merit. Although intended for children, the volume will be found full of relief by the older generation.

The "Fortnightly" devotes two out of eleven leading articles to Africa and two to Russia. Of the former, Mr. D. J. Rankin, out of his ample consular experience, graphically describes the miseries of those wretched natives of the dark continent "who are cursed with Portuguese names, but not with Portuguese masters." The charges, categorically made, in the article of incest and other crimes of a kind revolting to humanity everywhere, not against individuals merely of the Portuguese community, but against whole classes of them, will astonish most people who have not visited East Africa. Those who have, readily admit that the picture, sombre though it be, is only too true. Swaziland is the subject of an article by Sir Hercules Robinson, whose competence in the matter will not be disputed. He sums up the position in Swaziland by declaring his conviction that the protectorate of this unfortunate territory must be taken over either by the English or the Boers, and he prefers the latter to the former. Mr. Labouchere gets delightfully cuddled by Mr. W. H. Mallock in another article for his contribution made recently to the "Forum" on "Democracy in England," and Karl Blind, in another on "German Literature," roundly charges the emissaries of W. E. G. with "a certain blinding" in the article by Mr. Gladstone on "British Poetry," which recently appeared in the "Speaker." The G.O.M. had said "the epoch of German literature has thus far been the shortest, for it may be said to lie within the years embraced by the life of Goethe." Karl Blind declares that this opinion from a man who might be assumed to know what he was talking about, must, to any one who has even the merest smattering of knowledge, appear simply astounding. The remarkable series of exposures of "Russian Characteristics" is continued by Mr. E. B. Lanin, and the history of a talented but unfortunate Russian lady artist is well told by Marion Hepworth Dixon. Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., contributes a statesmanlike paper on "Land Purchase in Ireland."

## A MILITARY BLUNDER.

Shelled by Comrades.

Probably one of the oddest things ever recorded in the history of modern warfare happened the other day in connection with the Kachin expedition. A column was sent out from Momein on the south and another from Bhamo on the north to punish a large body of rebels who have been displaying a little too much activity lately in the neighbourhood of the Shweli River. The rendezvous was Manton, which it was thought had been in the temporary occupation of the Kachins. When Captain Greenway's column arrived, however, the rebels had left the field clear for them and had moved off up the hills. Captain Greenway promptly occupied the village, and made things ready in anticipation of a possible surprise. In the meantime Major Blundell arrived within hail of the village, and, seeing signs of activity within, concluded that the Kachins were still in possession, and forthwith proceeded to shell the place. Captain Greenway's column, deeming an attack by no means unlikely, naturally mistook the firing for that of the Kachins, and returned it with some vengeance. The result was that each other with tremendous vigour, and each other doubtless not a little astonished at the determined attitude of its supposed savage antagonist. Nobody seems to have got hurt—which is, perhaps, a very curious commentary on so vigorous and unprecedented a battle.

## HOMES FOR BUSINESS GIRLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE." Sir, I venture to ask your permission to make known to your readers two houses that have been opened for the accommodation of young women, engaged in daily occupation. They are known as Garfield House, 361, Brixton-road, S.W. (close to the railway station), and Norfolk House, 50, Well-street, Hackney, E. (close to London Fields station). The terms for board and lodging, with liberal and comfortable furniture, are very low, and women from the age of 16 to 25 years who can substantiate her character to the satisfaction of the superintendent, is eligible for admission.—Yours, &c., JOHN SHERRINOR, Hon. Director, Westminster Chambers, 3, Victoria-street, S.W. February 11th, 1890.

## REMARKABLE CHARGE OF THEFT.

If ever there was a genuine case of kleptomania, surely it was that which Mr. Cooke, the Marylebone magistrate, had before him on Tuesday, when a man with a banking account, money in his pocket, and no lack of comfort at home, was accused of carrying away coal in his pocket from Euston-square Station. The prisoner was a lay reader, and was said to be about to "enter holy orders," when he entered the dock instead on this extraordinary charge. Kleptomania, however, was not pleaded, but the prisoner's Lordships attributed the coal pilfering to melancholia. It was a sad case, and not apparently explicable on any theory of criminal depravity. Mr. Cooke so regarded it, and deeming a week's imprisonment on remand sufficient expiation for taking a pocketful of coal allowed, the prisoner to go free.

## PUBLICATIONS.

Now ready, 1s. (2nd edition). Sold by all Booksellers. **TRUMPET DAFODILS.** Coloured Drawings of—Four splendid varieties appear in the GARDEN ORACLE for 1890, containing valuable information on Best Plants, Best Flowers, Best Fruits, Best Vegetables, the Fullest List of New Plants and New Varieties, Office of New Varieties, and the Best Sorts in Cultivation. London: "Gardener's Magazine," 4, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

**HOLLOWAY'S ALMANAC AND FAMILY FRIEND** 1890 (Illustrated), is now ready. It contains 32 pages, many sets of useful information and descriptive illustrations of the most beautiful and interesting places in the world, and is sent to any subscriber, or will be forwarded by the publisher, on receipt of this advertisement, together with full name and address, and stamp to cover postage.



had ever heard from him. "And the ornamental fencing?" and the lodge-keeper? How did you like them all?" Kate tried for a moment to make some brave retort, but it was a useless attempt. Her lips trembled, her eyes filled, and with a cry of grief and despair which might have moved a wild beast, she fled to her room, and, throwing herself upon her bed, burst into such scalding bitter tears as few women are ever called upon to shed.

(To be continued.)

## ARMLEY. LEEDA.

**COLLISION AT SEA: LOSS OF SEVEN LIVES.**

A telegram received at Lloyd's from Sandgate, states that pilot cutter No. 2, of London, reports that the steamship Ludgate Hill, of London, had been in collision with the steamship Decade, of Aberdeen, off the Lizard, at half-past ten at night. The latter vessel sank, and seven hands were lost.

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## CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From Moonshine.)  
A Bridge that burglars don't like to "cross."  
The Bow-street magistrate.  
Mr. Morley, addressing the Bristolians, told them that burglars don't like to "cross" a bridge. A charming idea for improving the complexion is to apply a couple of real cutlets to the cheeks on retiring to rest. Of course, it is the duty of every young lady to look after her appearance, and to neglect such a specific as this would be a mistake.

A mess-alliance.—The Army and Navy Club at dinner.  
Master (discussing ode to Mary Queen of Scots): "I knew that bounding grace of step—that symmetry of mould. What is symmetry of mould, Smith?—Smith: A place where they bury their dead, sir."

After an experience of the influenza, we believe there is nothing like the old-fashioned remedy—to put your feet in some grid, tie a pail of water round your head, and when you are comfortably tucked in a piece of warm flannel and a glass of rum and water, to swallow the bed as hot as you can bear it.

The McBain: Why Sandy, man, ye're lame.—Sandy McPherson: Eh, man, dinna ye ken? I came home sober yester' night, and the dog mistook me for a stranger.

It is said that a great number of mummified cat from the catacombs of Egypt are to be utilised as manure. The purpose is to be reduced to powder, and applied in that form to the land. We should rather have imagined that the dressing would have been exhibited as a cataplasm; but however this may be, it is clear that to be efficacious the application must be persevered with. The idea, which is certainly amusing, and not so unfeasible as it sounds, is supposed to have originated with a native of Catalonia.

(From Punch.)  
MISADVENTURE.—(Annals of a quiet neighbourhood.)—Daughter of the House (anxious to introduce partners to each other): Is your card quite full, Mr. M'Sawney?—Mr. M'Sawney: Oh dear, no! Which dance shall I give you?

A Dialogue.—"It says 'ere, as your old boss, Colonel M'Whiskey, has been took ill." "Ah, so I 'erd it." "Russia's epidemic?" "No, Scotch." "Ultimo Ratio."—Small Rustic: You can't go that way. Stalwart Young Lady (out sketching): Why not?—Small Rustic: Cause there's 'ere's hurdles. Stalwart Young Lady: But I can get over hurdles. Small Rustic: And then there's the bull!

At a Party.—(Mr. Punch and Mr. J. L. Toole discovered smoking last night.)—Mr. P.: And so, my dear Johnnie, you are leaving us at once?—Mr. J. L. T.: Yes, sir, but I hope soon to be back again. I am looking forward to the voyage as an excellent digestive to all the luncheon, dinner, and supper I have been taking for the last five or six weeks.—Mr. P.: I have no doubt they have been a little trying—oh, Johnnie?—Mr. J. L. T.: And yet, as I have observed in "The Upper Crust," as they were very welcome. But, sir, how did I get through my oratory? Did you notice my speeches at the Garrick and the Savage? Which did you prefer?—Mr. P.: I heard the first, and read a report of the second, and can conscientiously declare they were equally good.—Mr. J. L. T.: I am glad to hear you say so, sir. I confess I didn't think there was much to choose between them. And now with deep emotion, will you excuse my going?—Mr. P.: No, I won't say good-bye; for wherever you may roam, my dear Johnnie, you will have this consolation—you will find me there before you.

(From Judy.)  
ST. VALENTINE'S MORN.—Anxious Amelia: He cometh!—he cometh not!—he cometh!—he cometh not!—(Postman's knock.) He cometh! Oh!—But it wasn't a valentine from George; it was a threatening letter from the milliner's instead. Curtain.

Too Sharp!—She: You'll come in and have some afternoon tea with Leo and myself? He: No thanks; it always takes the keen edge of your appetite. She: You should carry a grindstone with you.

But a Bottle.—"Art adorns nature," said Mr. Alexander Jones. "I like to see my dear wife lovely, even if she does indulge in a few of the appliances of the scientific culture-monger. Supposing she does use the Patent Tiger Lily Venus Tint, what then?" So Mr. A. J. did let his lovely wife purchase a bottle of that lovely compound. And what "themed"? Why, a lovely woman's back hair came off in artistic patches, like the bark of the spreading sycamore in the London square. And then Mr. J.'s friend saw the woman sitting on the dressing-table, and had a good drink at it. And then that dear little boy had blue, green, and yellow fits. And then that bottle of stuff contained every explosive sort of acid imaginable, and went off at a distance, and knocked Mr. A. Jones's new set of false teeth through the window.

Many people appear to have been quite unprepared for the novel and beautiful effect of the recently-adopted system of illumination on the stately at the British Museum. This astonishing scheme seems scarcely founded upon reason, for, the "electric" being applied in a new light, it appears to have been "a blaze of triumph," any way.

When a young lady compels her adorer to take her to the theatre against his will, she may be said to be pulling the strings of her beau.

A Bachelor's Party.—A spinster, we suppose. (From Fun.)

THERE IS SO MUCH ARTIFICIALITY IN THE WORLD!—Miss Blacklock: Mamma, dear, why are dogs called greyhounds, when they are not a bit grey?—Mrs. Blacklock (who has recently read a wonderful advertisement of somebody's "wonderful hair restorer"): I'm sure I don't know, my dear; but I think it may be that people like to go on thinking they (of course she was referring to dogs) are not grey, when they are.

ADDING FUEL TO FLAME.—Mrs. Biggs: Marjorie, I've just received a hugely and insulting valentine, and I have my suspicions as to its source from you.—Mrs. Hawkins: Lor, Mrs. Biggs, how could you go for to think such a thing of me? Why, it was on'y the day as was the day before the day before yesterday as you said to me as you would 'ad your phutty-rattit took, an' you was a hecpeintin' the specimen. I expects it's the specimen come at last.

A Run for Your Money.—Chasing the pickpocket who has annexed your purse.  
A new "service frock" is to be issued to the Army. It has large pockets on either side, which, like the Temple of Janus, are to be closed in time of peace and opened in time of war. Are these to contain the soldiers' rations, and, if so, were they suggested by the National Dress Society?

Mrs. Podmore has been sniffing the briny at Brighton. She returned to the bosom of her family after a comfortable journey in a first-class coupon.

A Better Name for It.—The O'Hare and Shea Cases.

(From Funny Folks.)  
LIGHT AND AIR.—(Daughter with catalogue): "The Execution of Lady Jane Grey, by Ary Scheffer."—Strict Mamma: "Elizabeth, don't talk like that! Say 'Emery,' not 'Ary.'"

TAKING THEIR MEASURE.—The height of the pair of horses who recently dashed into a glove shop in Piccadilly, playing havoc with the plate glass, is not given by the reporters, but it is to be supposed that the animals visited the premises in question because they wanted coverings for their heads.

A DUMB POINT.—The recent marriage of a deaf and dumb couple by a clergyman similarly afflicted affords a striking instance of the mutability of life.

NOT INTENDED FOR MOURNERS.—The coffee tavern keepers, at their anniversary dinner, congratulated themselves that their association was, in spite of cohibitions in their midst, stronger and richer than ever. We trust the coffee sold at their establishments furnishes ample "grounds" for the assertion.

Do You See Two Points?—There is much virtue

in a resolution. When the London League for stopping the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday held a meeting the other day, they resolved "emphatically" that London was as heartily in favour of such a measure as the country. The League is nearer the truth than it appears. The "measure" that London and the country are in favour of is the pint measure.

APPROPRIATE COSTUME FOR "HIGHER" AT FASHION.—A contemporary which caters for the ladies remarks that birds have recently "come in" as trimmings for evening raiment. For example, a flight of jet swallows are seen darting across the skirt of an evening dress, and perhaps the bodies will also be ornamented with a swallow. Well, all we've got to say is that the wearer of a costume which is a mass of swallows probably looks (s)martin it!

Scissors!—Barber: Rather short, sir?—Customer: Yes; now you mention it, I am rather short—pay you next time.

A BLACK BUSINESS.—The latest strike is that of the chimney sweeps in Vienna. This will not last long. Foreign Governments and foreign police have an expeditionary method of dealing with such matters. In this case the strikers will probably benefit by this treatment—in appearance, at all events. If they are obstreperous and intransigent, Government will probably make a "clean sweep" of the lot!

At Cross Purposes.—The projectors of the Channel Bridge.  
Russia is much alarmed about Chinese aggressiveness. Seeing the somewhat encroaching disposition of the former, it is hardly surprising to find China following in her steps.

(From Ally Sloper.)  
"The person I most sympathized with in the Barnum Show," said the Great and Only Eminent, "was that poor creature without any arms." Then McGooseley grew all of a sudden most dreadful thoughtful like. "Why, Ally, any more than the bloke without any legs?" The teardrop stood in the Old Man's eye as he mildly murmured. To think of being so dreadful afflicted and that you could never have the pleasure of raising a toothful of "unwashed" to your bloomin' lips! And half a ton weight of syme pathetic tears swept the sawdust off the floor of the Blue Pig into the gutter.

CASE OF ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—WIFE V. HUSBAND.—Magistrate (to witness): Did you see the commencement of all this trouble?—Witness: Yes, yer honour, I was best man.

"Such a lark!" said Bladder pater, at breakfast, on St. Valentine's Day. I sent old Bumbleby a valentine—a comic one, quite harmless, you know—just a portrait of a very fat man with a red nose and a mustache, and a little Bumbleby. After all, Valentine's Day brings a lot of innocent fun. Just then there was a "rat-tat-tat" and the Twiglet, having rushed to the letter-box, handed the author of his being a letter. This was found to contain a portrait, all "highly coloured," of a bald-headed gentleman holding a lamp-post, and the pater commended. "What the—how the—who the—?" That sounder Bumbleby has sent this. If there's law to be had in this country I'll have an action. I'll break every bone in his common garden body," &c.

When I was young and on the spree,  
A milliner possessed my heart;  
I told her she was dear to me,  
And then, alas! we had to part.  
Since then much dearer she has grown,  
Though I've ceased to write her sonnets;  
For my bachelor days are flown,  
And she makes the wife's new bonnets.

One of the very neatest of late inventions is the patent air expanding dress improver. By the aid of a pump, which is in the costume of the fair one, she can, by applying the mouthpiece to her lovely lips, regulate the exact curvature of either the bodice or the fashionable line of beauty. When at sea the expanders may be used as life preservers, and they are specially adapted for breaking the fall of the unskillful skater.

Somebody said, in accents mild,  
Spare the rod and spare the child,  
Whether boy or whether maid,  
Give 'em a handful, sir, he said.

A PRISONER'S COMPLAINT.  
At the Worship-street Police Court, Charles Howard, 38, was charged with assaulting Detective-sergeant Caunter, H. Division.—The officer said he met the prisoner in Bethnal Green, and as his description answered that of a man who was wanted, according to the police, for "burglary," he stopped him. "You'll have to go to the station with me," the prisoner, without a word, struck him a blow on the side of the head. A violent struggle resulted, but Detective-sergeant Leech was with the officer, and rendered assistance. The prisoner, kicking violently, was taken to the station.

In answer to the charge, the prisoner said his life was a misery to him. This made the seventh time he had been stopped by the police "innocent," and their practice was to keep him two or three days in the police station whilst trying to get up a case against him. "You sir," said the prisoner to the magistrate (Mr. Montagu James, Q.C.), "know well enough what they can do. You pleaded for me once at the sessions when I was proved the police paid young men to commit perjury and swear my liberty away. You got me off then." (Laughter.)—The officer added that the prisoner was a well-known burglar, but in the matter he was wanted for he was not identified.—The Prisoner: I have done nothing wrong lately, but they go on arresting me, and I can't put up with it any longer.—Mr. Montagu James: You'll have to go to prison for that time for this assault.—The prisoner, who seemed bursting with passion, made use of foul language, and said that he would have his own if he had to go to the gallows for it.

THE ALLEGED CONVICTION OF INNOCENT MEN.  
At the Central Criminal Court, Charles Feeley was charged with having wilfully and corruptly given evidence before Mr. Lushington, at the Thames Police Court, against four men, who were subsequently convicted at the London Sessions and sentenced to penal servitude and imprisonment, under circumstances previously reported.—The prisoner, who conducted his own defence with extraordinary cleverness and ingenuity, addressed the jury at considerable length with the object of showing that the evidence he had given was the truth, and that the four men who had been convicted had been charged of the robbery with which they had been charged. He also urged upon the jury that several of the witnesses who had been examined for the prosecution admitted themselves to be persons of bad character, and that some of them had been sentenced to penal servitude and imprisonment for robbery, and he called upon the jury not to give credit to the statements made by such persons. He particularly impressed upon the jury that Mr. Lushington, the magistrate, after a full inquiry had dismissed the charge that was made against him, and he called upon the jury to take the same view of the case and acquit him.—Several witnesses were called for the purpose of showing that there were several discrepancies in the evidence that had been given by some of the witnesses for the prosecution.—After hearing counsel for the prosecution and the summing-up of the judge, the jury retired to deliberate, but they returned in very few minutes and found the prisoner guilty.—The recorder, in passing sentence, said he believed the four of justice which had led to the conviction of four innocent men, had led to the conviction of a most serious crime, and he looked upon the case as a most serious one, and one that was calculated to lead to serious consequences, and he sentenced him to be kept in penal servitude for five years.

THE INFECTIOUS EPIDEMIC.—Influence and Pain in the throat, and especially in the throat, is caused by the action of the throat, which can be had of all chemists for 1s. 1d., or free by post from Barclay and John (Limited), 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Barclay's name on the wrapper is a guarantee of genuineness. (Adv.)

## SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From the World.)

The Queen was greatly interested by the wreck of the *Irax* near the Needles. On Saturday week the officers and men of the Coastguard and of the Royal Artillery who took part in saving the lives of the crew of that ship were received by her Majesty at Osborne, and the Queen contributed £10 towards the fund which was raised at Cowes to provide the rescued sailors with clothing. The narrative of the wreck so much interested Princess Beatrice that she visited Scratchell Bay near the Needles, the scene of the disaster, last Monday, travelling each way by special train between Whippingham and Freshwater. Sir John Cowell was in attendance on the princess.

The Mommie excitement is in full swing at the chapel of the Foundling Hospital, which is crowded each Sunday morning by the disciples of the popular preacher, who, all too soon for their liking, is about to relinquish his ministry. Like other celebrities of light and leading, the reverend professor is beset by anonymous letters, in which he is deluged to profess his discourse proper by commenting in the homeliest of language. Touching on some of these, bearing special reference to the reason for his leaving a flock that love him so well, he denied on Sunday morning the soft impeachment of inhibition. "I am," said he, "still, as ever, a son of the Church; a troublesome son, perhaps, but always a son. Nor," he continued, "have I, as some suggest, in my recent Spanish tour provided myself with a wife too dusky to be acceptable in London society."

There is to be a very elaborate and stately ceremonial at Potsdam on June 15th, which will be the second anniversary of the death of the Emperor Frederick, as on that day the monument by Professor Begas, which is to be placed over his grave in the Friedrichsruhe at Sans-Souci, is to be unveiled. The recumbent effigy of the Emperor is wrapped in a mantle, his hands being crossed over a laurel wreath, and his sword, which lies across the figure, is surmounted with a palm branch. On the side is a relief representing Charon bearing the Emperor across the Styx, on the bank of which stream the Emperor William and Queen Louise are to be seen waiting to welcome him. There is also a shield with the figure of justice holding the scales of justice, and on the other side an allegorical figure of charity. There are also two reliefs, the one presenting the Emperor as a youth, receiving a sword from Pallas; and on the other he is approaching a figure symbolising art and science. The tablet at the head, on which there is to be an inscription, is enclosed by two gigantic eagles. The monument is to be erected on the ruins of the old Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, which Begas should not have gone to the Bible for at least some of his figures.

(From Truth.)  
The Queen returns to Windsor early next week (probably on Tuesday) from Osborne, and will reside there until March 25th, when she is to proceed to Aix-les-Bains, where she will arrive, according to present arrangements, on Thursday, March 27th, for a stay of three weeks.

The marriage of another daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales has been arranged, but the public announcement will not be made before April.

I was talking a few days ago to a friend of mine who knows all about Hampton Court, and he told me that the destruction of the palace and its contents by fire is only a question of time, for it is quite certain to be burnt down by the occupants of the apartments in the roof, and it is truly marvellous that the inevitable catastrophe has not happened long ago. Hampton Court Palace should be cleared of its inhabitants, and turned into a museum, for which it is admirably adapted.

Prince Albert of Monaco, who gets £30,000 a year from the proprietors of the Casino, intends to devote this money to making improvements in the State and to complete the cathedral at Monaco. Prince Albert can well afford to dispense with this grant, for he inherited an immense fortune from his miserly father, and his wife is enormously rich.

I am glad to hear that Lord Hartington's indisposition is likely only to be temporary, and that his strong constitution will very soon enable him to throw off all ill-effects from his late illness. Mr. Chamberlain's health gives a good deal of anxiety to his friends. He was thoroughly out of sorts when he went to Egypt, but he is considerably better at present. Lord Salisbury will probably be long to remain in the office, and it will not surprise us if he has shortly to withdraw from the arduous position that he occupies.

SINGULAR CHARGE AGAINST A MUSIC TEACHER.  
At the Dalston Police Court, Eliza Annie Fitzhugh, 31, described as a teacher of music, of Wolverton, Norfolk, was charged with obtaining, by false pretences, a coffin, &c., from John Gray.

From the information of Mr. John Gray, an undertaker of Seven Sisters-road, which was read over to him, it appeared that the prisoner, who said she was Miss Fitzhugh, on the 11th of September last ordered from him a funeral, which was to cost £7 6s. She said her father was lying dead; that she was engaged in the domestic department of Marlborough House, being paid the first week in every month, and would pay the money in October and November. Mr. Gray added that he carried out the funeral; that he found there was a Miss Fitzhugh in service at the Princess of Wales's Hotel, and he called on her, and she gave him the cheque; that her mother called on him in answer to a further letter, which she said had been forwarded to her daughter at Sandringham, and the mother then said that Miss Fitzhugh was private vocalist to the Princess of Wales. Mr. Gray continued:—I made further inquiries, and sent in my claim for £7 6s. for the funeral, and addressed it to Miss Fitzhugh at Marlborough House, and received one letter from her stating that the Miss Fitzhugh employed there had not received any such account. I then went to Marlborough House, and saw Miss Fitzhugh, but she is not the one that called at my shop. I have not been paid my account.—Police-sergeant Brockwell said: At half-past eight on Sunday evening I arrested the prisoner at Wolverton, Norfolk. She had been staying there in lodgings. I believe charges will be brought against her from there. I accompanied her to London on Monday morning, and found a large number of letters from an hotel where she has obtained board and lodgings, saying that she was a private vocalist to the Princess of Wales.—Prisoner said that when her father died she and her mother were left in great distress. She had been singing before the royal family, but she foolishly said she was engaged there. She intended when she came to London to call upon the persons she was indebted to.—Mr. Corser told the prisoner that she would be remanded for a week in custody. He would inform the Public Prosecutor of the case. No bail was allowed.

A SINGULAR DEATH.  
An inquest has just been held at the City Coroner's Court on the body of Annie Maria McMillan, aged 26 years, the wife of a bank messenger employed at the Bank of Roumania.

From the evidence it appeared that on the 6th inst. the deceased complained of extreme pains in her left side. Suddenly, whilst clearing away her husband's tea, she exclaimed, "Oh, Jack, that hurts my tea," and immediately fell back on the couch dead.—Dr. Fowler, of 36, Finsbury Pavement, who had made a post mortem examination, deposed that he found some hydatids in the liver, which had caused death. The witness explained that this was a small bladder which formed on the liver, and eventually grew into a kind of worm. Such cases were of very rare occurrence, and always proved fatal. They were generally produced by drinking bad or impure water.—The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

## THE GARDEN.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR "THE PEOPLE.")

## Gardening Difficulties.

"W. H. N." writes:—"Will you kindly give me some advice concerning gardening. I have just taken a house at Hackney. The garden has run wild for the last two years, and between the beds bricks have been laid down. Now, in the first place, what would grow and look best in the beds; and, secondly, what preparation would the bricks have to undergo for me to have a grass plot in their place? I have also a glass house, facing the west, 9ft. by 7ft.; what can I grow in it? Being an entire novice in gardening, I trust you will kindly lend me your assistance." I need hardly say I shall be very glad to help my correspondent in any way I can. In the first place, if he wants a grass plot the bricks must come up, and whilst he is about it, perhaps he will see his way to alter the design of his garden to make it more effective, and in the same time more easy to keep in order. I don't know how many beds there are now, but if he thinks of having a grass plot, one bed in the centre and a border running round the outside will be better than more. Though a bit of grass under the window is exceedingly nice and cheerful looking, it involves a good deal of work to keep it in nice order. It should be mown all through the spring and summer at least once a week, for a lawn badly kept up, is a lawn untidy. But if the grass is decided on, have it laid down at once by some one accustomed to the work, so that it may be properly done. The beds should then be manured and dug over ready for planting. There are many ways of planting small gardens. The beds might be partly filled with hardy plants, and a few geraniums, lobelias, &c., dropped in later on. Amongst the plants which are suitable for planting now are violas, including pansies, border carnations, pink, sweetwilliams, herbaceous phloxes, forget-me-nots, primroses, and polyanthus, all of which may be purchased cheaply. In May, a few seedlings of Phlox Drummondii, stocks, asters, and ranunculus may be purchased and planted in groups, or a few seeds of hardy annuals may be sown in patches in March or April. Candytufts in various colours, Virginian stocks, godetia, various, Lemnathus Douglasii, nemophilas, and annual chrysanthemums are all pretty. The Tom Thumb nasturtiums, a mixture will make a very bright bed, and nothing can be cheaper. Sow the seeds in a warm corner in March, and transplant in inches apart when large enough to touch in the greenhouse, or, if unheated, start with one or two families at first, and add to them as experience is gained. Geraniums of all kinds are easily managed so are fuchsias, begonias, and balsams. The greenhouse might be utilised for raising stock for the beds and borders in the garden. For instance, stocks, asters, Chinese pinks, Phlox Drummondii, nasturtiums, &c., might be sown in the greenhouse in March for filling the beds towards the end of May. You will, of course, make mistakes in spite of the best advice your friends can give you, but if you keep going, and the way will be beneficial to your health and open up new sources of thought, which will in itself be interesting.

Mushroom Failure.  
"C. R."—One cause of the failure of your mushroom bed is the loss of soil you have placed on it. Four inches is a great deal too much; one inch, or one and a half inches at the outside is ample; the spawn would exhaust itself in working through such a mass of soil. There may be other contributory causes; the atmosphere of the place in which your bed is situated may have been too dry. Mushrooms must have a genial temperature and atmosphere. Again, the spawn may have been old and inferior, or the temperature of the bed too high when the spawn was introduced; or the manure may have been rank and unfermented and the spawn would not work in it. The bed should be made as firm as possible, and if the manure should be turned and intermixed till some of the rankness has been driven out before the bed is made up. Introduce the spawn when the temperature of the bed is about 80 deg., and rather inclined to fall than rise. Try again; you will succeed yet.

Working a Back Garden.  
"W. W."—Simply digging it over and exposing it to the atmosphere will help you, and when the surface has become mellow dig or fork it over again. The more of this cultivating work the land has to improve its tone the better. And, in addition, put as much of the following substances upon it, during the cultivating operations as you can get, buy or borrow:—ashes, either from coals or wood; road scrapings, or straw sweepings; coke dust will open and let the air into it; manure of all kinds, except cow manure; poultry manure will be useful, as it is of a warm nature. Could you get a load or two of the fine burnt clay or ballast, such as the railway people use for their extensions. You might place six inches of these substances on your heavy land with advantage. I don't suppose you will get sufficient at first to warm and open it. If you had the land down here I should dig some of the clay and make a fire and burn it like the ballast makers do, and when I had burnt sufficient to make a load or six inches thick all over it, I should thoroughly mix it with the soil.

Making a Fowl Run into a Garden.  
"A. J."—I am sorry I mislaid your letter last week, which has, in consequence, delayed this reply. Thoroughly cultivate the soil, digging it deeply, or plant anything, or you may grow chrysanthemums and herbaceous phloxes. Nasturtiums, too, and the Tom Thumb and the tall varieties will brighten your place up immensely at a small cost. Plant the tall nasturtiums near the wall, and train up strings fixed to nails. The nasturtiums alone will be a host, and when summer comes you may plant two or three dahlias. These will give you furniture enough for this season if you attend to them well.

Seeds to be Sown Now.  
Peas, broad beans, radishes, horn carrots, lettuces, and cress may all be sown now, in suitable quantities, according to demand. Plant early potatoes, cabbages, lettuces, winter onions, and any of the old onions which have outgrown may be planted for scallions. All kinds of spring or hardy summer flowering plants may still be planted when the land is in condition.

CAXTON SEASIDE CONVALESCENT HOME AND SANATORIUM.  
Mr. H. L. W. Lawson, M.P., presided on Saturday at a concert which was held at the Birkbeck Institute, Bream's Buildings, Chancery-lane, to promote the establishment of a convalescent home and sanatorium for members of the printing (letterpress and lithographic) binding, stationery, and accessory trades. The programme was a very attractive one, and numerous contributions to the funds were announced. Mr. Lawson spoke strongly in favour of the movement. He said that halfpenny per week, or 2s. 6d. a year would enable the society to send away a large number to the seaside. The programme provided for the amusement of the guests was a large and varied one.

Dr. Danford Thomas, coroner, was informed of the death of George Jonathan Robinson, aged 72, a police pensioner, living at 88, Rossmans-street, Clerkenwell, who was found dead in bed.

The East Surrey coroner was notified of the death of Thomas Scriven, aged 8 weeks, the son of Frederick Scriven, a labourer, living at No. 5, Ridgeway-road, Loughborough Junction, Brixton, who was found dead in bed by his mother's side.

CHEAP PLANTS FOR THE PEOPLE.  
NOW is the time to plant.—Sure to Please.—Antirrhinum, Pansies, Polyanthus, Dahlias, Sweetwilliams, Canterbury Bells, and Wallflowers, in all colours, at 1s. 6d. per dozen, or 2s. per dozen, from HOLLAND, Cavendish Park Nurseries, Cambridge.

## SCENE AT A LONDON FIRE.

Gallant Rescue by Policemen.

Early the other morning a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Ebenezer Durman, grocer and chesemonger, 575, Old Kent-road. It was discovered at twenty minutes past midnight by a man named Alfred Fuller, of Canute-street, Rotherhithe, who observed a bright reflection in the shop window. He at once raised an alarm, and the police were promptly on the spot. Nine persons were sleeping on the premises at the time, and on they at once entered the shop, and, groping their way through the smoke, brought down four of the inmates from the bed-rooms. The other five persons effected their own escape. The fire brigade were called out by means of the fire-alarm on the canal bridge, and three engines were soon on the spot, but notwithstanding the quantity of water which was played on the flames, the shop was completely gutted.

## THE MURDER OF A FRENCH PRIEST.

Much interest has been taken in the trial of a man named Lambert, who was just been condemned by the Tribunal Assizes. Some months ago Lambert murdered an old and deformed priest, the Abbé de la Villedie, in the parlour of a convent of nuns to whom the cleric was chaplain. Lambert had asked the priest for £400 to save him from bankruptcy, and on being refused he stabbed the abbé to the heart, leaving the knife in the wound. The priest died, pardoning his murderer, who, he said, had done him to death because the money was refused. The prisoner's defence was that the abbé had been unduly intimate with his wife before her marriage, and when she was on a visit to the priest's house. This alone nerved his hand to vengeance, but he admitted that he had refrained from seeking reparation for a long time—in fact, not until he was in straitened circumstances. Madame Lambert was called and bore out the prisoner's statement. Out of a host of other witnesses called, however, only one gave the deceased abbé a bad character, and it was asserted, moreover, that Madame Lambert had had a lover both before and since her marriage. The priest's housekeeper deposed that she had been in the service of the deceased when Madame Lambert—then Mathilde Alanoir—was visiting him, but she never saw any impropriety between them. Another witness said that the abbé—who was almost hideously deformed—was utterly incapable of inspiring a girl with "a passion." The advocate-general, M. Jordan, called for the condemnation of the prisoner, whom he denounced energetically as a "blackmailer, murderer, and man who had premeditated his crime long and cynically. The jury admitted "extenuating circumstances," and Lambert got off with eight years' penal servitude.

## FOX-HUNTING ON A BULL.

During the course of a run with Sir Watkin Wynn's hounds a remarkable incident occurred. The meet was at Broughall Smithy, near Whitby, and the weather being of the most lovely and calm, there was a large field out. About noon a fox was found in a covert near Mr. Ethelston's, of Hinton, and a good run past Terriack Hall, through Buhney, Iscote, &c., to within a few fields of Malpas followed. When the hounds were in full cry on a farm near the Wyche, a young man got on the back of a bull, and joined in the chase for fully an hour, to the no small astonishment and amusement of those present, and the way in which he cleared the fence is described as marvellous. Needless to say, "Billy" was neither killed, nor hurt, nor, nevertheless, the youth seemed to have an agreeable "mount," and he kept his seat the whole time. "This said this is not the first time the bull has followed the hounds. In the locality it is well known that the youth in question generally gets astride of the bull when he fetches the cows up, and no sheep-dog could do his work more expeditiously.

## MR. W. H. SMITH'S OPINION

OF HARNES' ELECTROPATHIC BELT

AND TREATMENT.

HE writes as follows:—"Dear Sir,—In May last I commenced to wear one of your Electropathic Belts for a disorder of the liver and nervous dyspepsia, and my health has very much improved since. My doctor in this town, tells me he wants to get one of these belts for himself.—Yours truly, W. H. SMITH.

"Park Avenue, Westbury."

If people feel weak and nervous they should wear Harnes' Electropathic Belt. It is guaranteed to generate a mild, invigorating, continuous electric current, without producing any discomfort whatever. It will effectively restore impaired vitality, strengthen the nerves and muscles, and speedily promote the strength of the entire frame. It has restored thousands to health and vigour after all other remedies (or called) have failed. For particulars, send for a testimonial, or advice, apply at once to the Medical Battery Company (Limited), 25, Oxford-street, London, W. Pamphlet and advice may be had, free of charge, either personally or by letter. All communications are regarded as strictly private and confidential, and should be addressed to Mr. C. B. Harnes, the President of the Company.

## WORTH MAKING A NOTE OF.

The Largest Medico-Electric Institute in the World is at 25, Oxford-street, London, W. (corner of Rathbone-place), where every form of Electropathic Belt, Battery, and other health appliances is kept in stock, for the treatment and cure of Nervous and Rheumatic Affections, Liver and Kidney Disorders, &c. The Medical Battery Company (Limited) are the sole proprietors of this palatial establishment, which is known as the "Electropathic and Medical Institute." (Mr. C. B. Harnes, President). It is elegantly fitted with Electric Baths, Static Machines, Electro-Massage Rooms, Electrolin Rooms (where superfluous hairs are painlessly removed by electricity), and a large number of beautifully-furnished consulting rooms, where the Company's Physicians, Surgeons, Medical Electricians, Lady Superintendents, and other officers examine and advise patients at free of charge. There is also a special room set apart for Rupture surgery, another for the treatment of Corns, another for the cure of Throat and Chest Affections by Chemical Inhalation, and another for the treatment of Deafness by Electricity. One of the largest and best ventilated rooms in the building is fitted with over fifty of Dr. Zander's Swedish Mechanical Exercise Machines for assisting the cure of such diseases as Writer's Cramp, Curvature of the Spine, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, &c. The entire building is open to free inspection daily, and is open to the public from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Saturday 4 p.m.). Those who are unable to call at 25, Oxford-street, London, W., are invited to make a note of the address, and write for pamphlet (free) before they forget it.

## THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

The voluminous correspondence recently appearing on this important question in the "Daily Telegraph" shows how interesting the subject is to the general public, and as so much depends upon health in the "Battle of Life," we wish to draw attention to the fact (not generally known) that, beside the enormous sale of Mr. Harnes' Electropathic Belts, the most perfect form of Electro-Massage treatment is successfully carried out under medical supervision by expert and certified Masseuses and Masseuses at the Electropathic and Medical Institute, 25, Oxford-street, London, W. This palatial building, which is situated at the corner of Rathbone-place, is the largest and most complete Medico-Electric Institute in the world, and contains the best electrical machines and appliances that science has produced for the cure of nervous and rheumatic affections, liver and kidney disorders, &c. A personal visit would astonish and delight all who are interested in the treatment of disease by Electricity, Massage, Swedish Mechanical Exercises, Chemical Inhalation, &c. At this spacious medical establishment, ruptures, deafness, and corns have been successfully treated for many years past. Consultation and advice may be had free of charge, either personally or by letter. Address, Mr. C. B. Harnes, President of the Medical Battery Company (Limited), 25, Oxford-street, London, W. All communications are treated as private and confidential. Note.—All in search of health should wear Mr. Harnes' Electropathic Belts. Guaranteed genuine. Pamphlet free on application.



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WITH DR. P. J. BUNNET'S World-famed  
"COACHING PARTY" and "THE S  
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& EBURY-STREET, S.W.

A glove fight was decided to take place at the Social Club, Kennington Cross, the champion being F. Johnson, of Hackney, and T. Walsall, who had signed articles to finish for a purse of £100. Despite an admission fee, about 250 spectators witnessed the fight, and Mr. B. J. Angle officiated. In the first round Johnson was anxious to finish his opponent, but Walsall was too good for him.

beautifully stopped, and although the  
youth had a trifle the best of some  
his advantage was not a great one  
ensuing round, after Johnson had  
the opening minute, Woolley brough  
with a swinging right-hander, and  
resorted to hugging tactics, until  
side by side. Woolley was again

unwisely tried to force matters, he suited Johnson, who, after punishing with his right, sent him down, and the matters with a terrible blow on the Woolley being unable to come up to the



# The People.

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 "IN THE MIDDLE ORDER OF MANKIND ARE  
 GENERALLY TO BE FOUND ALL THE ARTS,  
 WISDOM, AND VIRTUE OF SOCIETY. THIS  
 ORDER ALONE IS KNOWN TO BE THE TRUE  
 PRESERVER OF FREEDOM, AND MAY BE CALLED  
 'THE PEOPLE.'"—*Vicar of Wakefield*, chap. 19.

## THE PROSPECTS OF THE SESSION.

Parliament has resumed its work, and has resumed it, we may fairly say, under excellent auspices. Not only have the Opposition been signally discomfited in their preposterous attempt to raise the question of privilege of Parliament over the Pigroff affair, but Ministers have provided an excellent and substantial bill of fare for the digestion of our legislators during the next six months. Mr. GLADSTONE has, of course, thought it necessary to grumble with the programme of the Government on the ground that it is too meagre, just as on a similar previous occasion he complained that it was too full. Our readers, and the nation at large can, fortunately, judge for themselves. At the present time we do not propose to touch upon the Irish part of the Ministerial programme or upon the Tithes Bill. It will be time enough to discuss the Irish Land and Local Government and the Tithes Bills when the House and the public are in possession of their details. On the present occasion, we wish to call attention to the various important measures, of a social rather than a political nature, which the Government have promised to introduce in the interests of the well-being of the people. Social questions are, at the present time, attracting the close attention which they deserve at the hands of politicians of all shades of opinion. And when the wind of public feeling blows in that direction it is natural that a Conservative Government should be the first to take advantage of it. For has not the Conservative party proved itself by its conduct in the past to have been the consistent friend of the working classes in these matters? Even candid Radicals admit the solid nature of the work which the Conservatives have done for the working man—work which puts to shame the neglectfulness of the side which is more apt to cringe to the working man for his vote than to consult his interests by needful legislative reforms.

First and chief among the measures fore-shadowed in the Queen's speech—at all events, from the point of view of useful social reform—is that one which will deal with the vitally important question of the housing of the poor. Our readers will not need to be reminded that this is a subject which the People has never wearied of recommending to the consideration of Ministers. We rejoice, therefore, to know that the problem will be definitely approached, not by the faddists of the Opposition, but by the common sense and in the statesmanlike spirit which distinguish the Government in their kindred matters. This particular subject, the housing of the working classes, is, moreover, one concerning which the Conservative party has a traditional right to take the lead in legislation. Is it not to the Conservative party that the country is indebted for the Cross Acts and the subsequent improvements upon those salutary measures of reform? Much has already been done in that direction by the Conservative party, but more remains to do; and the Government are to be congratulated upon having announced their intention to do it. Two other measures are also set down on the programme, one of which, at least, is sorely needed. That one is a bill to amend the law with respect to savings banks and friendly societies. The confidence of the public in these institutions is, as we are constantly being reminded by serious scandals, too frequently misplaced. Stringent regulations are, therefore, imperatively necessary to safeguard the interests of depositors. The other measure is the consolidation of the law of employers' liability. It is satisfactory, also, to learn that the improvement of the health of London will be the subject of a bill. But, after the question of the housing of the poor the most important social measure will be the one dealing with allotments. It is perfectly natural and perfectly right that the people should desire to have a personal and practical hold upon the land. Now, the existing Allotments Act (another boon granted to the country by the Conservatives), although conceived in the right spirit and to a certain extent a useful measure, is, undoubtedly, susceptible of very considerable improvement. Everybody is agreed upon that point. Therefore it is well that the Government in this case, as in that of the dwellings of the working classes, should set to work to perfect the legislative edifice which has been already partially raised. We may conclude our sketch of the social programme by noting the fact that the improvement of the barrack accommodation of the Army is included in the list of measures.

Upon one matter of popular interest Ministers are, however, silent. That is the question of free, or (as Lord SALISBURY better termed it) assisted education. The subject is one of very considerable difficulty. Even Mr. GLADSTONE, in his speech on Wednesday in the House, alluded to it in terms so vague that it is impossible to make out whether he is or is not in favour of the remission of fees. To borrow a phrase of his, the subject is not "ripe" yet; and with so many more pressing problems demanding treatment Ministers have, undoubtedly, done well to make no promises whatever. If they succeed in performing those which they have made, they will have no

reason to be ashamed of either the quantity or the quality of the work they will have accomplished during the present session.

Unionists have every reason to be satisfied with the result of the Partick election. Nobody ever supposed that a totally unknown candidate like Mr. Parker Smith would obtain a majority equal to that of the late Mr. Craig Sellar. Mr. Craig Sellar's personality was the cause of that, and no candidate the Unionists could possibly have put up would have had a chance of maintaining a majority of 800. Both sides largely increased their poll, and, after a contest in which the Gladstonites had the advantage of superior organisation, their locally popular candidate, Sir Charles Tennant, was beaten by 4,198 votes as against 3,929. We could not reasonably expect a better result. From Mid-Glamorganshire also there is satisfactory news. The Separatists are not to have a walk over for that constituency. Mr. Reginald Mortimer, the Conservative candidate, being a barrister practising on the South Wales Circuit, may be presumed to know something of the ground. We can only congratulate him on his courage, and hope that no effort will be spared to secure the reward it deserves.

Perjury is such a terribly serious offence, not only from the point of view of abstract morality, but also by reason of the miscarriages of justice it is apt to cause, that it ought to be punished with undiminished severity. Unfortunately, however, there is a great deal too much of it going on daily, and when detected the man who has sworn to a lie is not always punished with the severity he deserves. We, therefore, hail with satisfaction the sentence of five years' penal servitude passed by the Recorder upon the perjurer Feeley. On the false witness borne by this scoundrel two innocent men were convicted last summer and were sentenced to five years and eighteen months respectively. It is eminently refreshing to think that Feeley is now suffering the punishment which his dastardly lies brought down upon others; but that satisfaction is tempered by the fear that there may be innocent men, convicted on evidence as worthless as Feeley's, pining in prison at this moment. Justice can never guarantee herself absolutely against error; but for that very reason she should show no mercy to those who attempt to mislead her.

### CAUTION TO HOUSEHOLDERS.

William Bustin, 19, a labourer, of Margaret-street, Hackney, and Henry Hall, 18, boot-maker, of Havering-road, Hackney, were charged at the Dalston Police Court on Thursday with being concerned together in stealing a number of coats and other articles from the halls of private houses in Hackney.—Lizzie Pestall, servant to Mr. W. F. Widdup, the station-master at the Cambridge Heath Railway Station, said that last Tuesday week the prisoner Bustin called at her master's house in Richmond-road, Dalston, and asked her to give a note to her mistress. The mistress was not in, so prisoner said he would call the next morning. Next evening he called and handed a note, and said he had called for some parcels. She took the note to her mistress, and asked for an explanation. Two minutes afterwards she returned and found that the prisoner had gone away with her master's uniform coat, value £1.—Detective Knott, J. Division, said that Bustin was arrested with Hall on Wednesday night on a charge of loitering. The missing coat was found at Bustin's address in Margaret-street. The gold braid armlets had been removed. Bustin said he bought the coat in Petticoat-lane. Hall, a servant to Dr. Bates, of King Edward-road, Hackney, said that at half-past six on Tuesday last the prisoner Bustin rang the bell and asked witness to give her mistress a note addressed to a Mrs. Roberts, asking for a parcel "what was left to be called for." She left the man in the hall, and when she returned shortly after the prisoner had left with the doctor's overcoat. It contained a pair of gold spectacles, a gold pen, and a stethoscope, value in all £7.—Two other charges were gone into, and Detective Knight said there were several large numbers of other charges, including several against Hall, whom witness had identified at Hall's house a bundle of twenty-seven pawnbrokers' duplicates were found. The prisoners were arrested upon information given to the police by Mr. Thomas Dipple, of Kenninghall-road, Hackney, at whose house Hall called with a note on Wednesday, but here the housemaid prudently closed the door, while taking the note to her mistress. The notes in all the cases were in the same handwriting.—The prisoners were remanded.

### SINGULAR ACTION FOR LIBEL.

In the Queen's Bench Division the case of Skene v. O'Farrell came on for hearing. The plaintiff, the Rev. Samuel Slinn Skene, vicar of Myton in the North Riding of Yorkshire, sued Dr. Charles O'Farrell, of Great Yarmouth, to recover damages for libel. The defendant pleaded privilege. Mr. J. G. Witt and Mr. J. Rawlinson appeared for the plaintiff; while Dr. Blake Odgers and Mr. F. W. Heather represented the defendant.—The words complained of were contained in a letter written to a Mrs. Wright, who was the aunt of defendant's wife, and who, after the death of her husband in 1887, resided with the defendant for some time. In March, 1889, Mrs. Wright was staying with plaintiff and his family, and ultimately she wrote to defendant and intimated that she intended to remain, and asked him to forward certain furniture, plate, and jewellery. In the course of the correspondence defendant wrote stating that he could not consider the people she was staying with were her friends, and suggesting that she could reside elsewhere. At the same time he added that, from a sense of duty, he must refer to a painful subject, and went on to say that she must be aware, or ought to be aware, that for some time previous to his marriage her name was coupled in a very unpleasant way with that of Mr. Skene. "God forbid," the defendant continued, "that I should think for one moment that there were any grounds for it, but you know what huge edifices scandal-mongers build on the slightest foundation." and warned her about placing herself in a false position.—The plaintiff and Mrs. Wright both gave evidence of the above facts, and denied that there was any foundation for the statements made by the defendant.—The defendant's case was that that she had never seen before the plaintiff, whom he had never seen before he saw him in court. In his letter he referred to certain statements which he admitted to be untrue, made to him by two servants, but he did not believe in the accuracy of them. In cross-examination, he admitted that after the plate had been forwarded to Mrs. Wright, he wrote to an exciseman a postcard asking whether the plaintiff had in his house for ever wrecked silver plate without a licence, and was subject to a penalty, and stating that he was writing to plaintiff about the subject. He further admitted that he thought Mrs. Wright had treated him unfairly about the furniture, which she had previously given to his wife.—After some further evidence, Dr. Blake Odgers said he recognised that there must be a verdict against the defendant, and withdrew the plea of privilege, addressing the jury in mitigation of damages.—The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £50 damages, and costs. The defendant said his client, after hearing what had fallen from the jury, desired him to express regret and to apologise for the

## THE WEEK'S DIVORCE CASES.

### "A LADY LOVED HIM VERY MUCH."

Before Sir James Hannen, the case of Upward v. Upward came on for hearing. This was a petition presented by the wife praying for the dissolution of her marriage on the ground of the cruelty and misconduct of her husband. Mr. Upward was present, but did not defend.—Mr. Inderwick, with whom was Mr. Norton Smith, said the parties in the case were married in 1883, and they lived together until 1886. The respondent was an electrical engineer, and he was in the habit of visiting a Mrs. Piersall until the petitioner found some letters. The petitioner remonstrated, but the respondent made certain admissions, and asked the petitioner to allow him to visit the lady. This she refused, and matters went on until the petitioner saw Mr. Piersall. In 1888, Mrs. Upward presented a petition for judicial separation from her husband, but, owing to her not being able to discover his address, it was not proceeded with. The petitioner after that rejoined the respondent, she having promised to give up Mrs. Piersall's society. After that she found that the respondent was still visiting Mrs. Piersall, and on again remonstrating with him, he told her he could not give up Mrs. Piersall, and under these circumstances Mrs. Upward filed a supplemental petition, alleging that the respondent had been guilty of cruelty and misconduct.—Mrs. Emily Upward said she was married to the respondent on the 17th of April, 1883, and they afterwards lived in Edward-square, Kensington. There was one child of the marriage. They removed from Edward-square, and went to live at West Kensington. She first had cause to complain of the conduct of the petitioner in 1886. He was then constantly from home, and he told her he had met with a lady who loved him very much. After that she discovered that the respondent was in correspondence with the lady in 1887, as in that year she obtained possession of a letter written in a lady's hand, and addressed to the respondent, signed "B. P.," which were the initials of Mrs. Piersall. The letter asked the respondent to meet her that night. After that another letter arrived. She took a copy of it, and left the original on the table. The copy now handed to her was the one she made. In July, 1888, the respondent told her he could not give up Mrs. Piersall, and she said that she would leave him. He said that he was an architect. She had found a tobacco pouch in the respondent's pocket which had been given him by Mrs. Piersall. On the 4th of June last year the respondent wished to leave her in the middle of the night, and told her he would not remain with her for a hundred millions of pounds. On the occasion of the quarrel she had referred to the respondent and threatened to kill her.—Mrs. Bristow, who was formerly in the service of Mr. and Mrs. Piersall, at Teddington, gave evidence to the effect that the respondent during the absence of her husband. She had known the respondent to be in Mrs. Piersall's bed-room, and she had seen him kiss Mrs. Piersall.—Mrs. Lewis and her daughter proved the acts of cruelty set out in the petition.—On his lordship asking the respondent whether he had anything to say, he denied the cruelty, but said the evidence of his misconduct was too strong for him to rebut.—His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs, and gave the petitioner the custody of the child of the marriage.

### THEY MET AT A PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.

The case of Borchardt v. Borchardt and Akhurst was one in which the petition was presented by the husband, a gentleman engaged in the wine trade in the City, praying for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's misconduct with the co-respondent. Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Seale for the co-respondent.—Mr. Henry William Borchardt said he was married to the respondent on the 21st of September, 1886, and after that he and his wife resided at Chelsea Gardens. His first meeting her at a place of amusement. In 1889, on the 6th of August, she went to Hastings for the benefit of her health. She returned to town on the 22nd, and on the following Tuesday she told him she had misconducted herself. She at first refused to tell him the name of the person, but she afterwards said it was with a person she had known before marriage. He afterwards found out that the co-respondent Akhurst had been to Warrior-square, and that he stayed there with her and gave her money to pay the bills of the lodgings-house keeper. After that he found her home, and had a nervous conversation with the co-respondent. It was not true that he (the petitioner) had misconducted himself, or that he wilfully neglected the respondent. He knew the respondent by the name of Saunders.—No question was asked on the part of the respondent.—Mr. Seale called Mr. Akhurst, the co-respondent. He admitted that he had known the respondent some years before she was married. When she called on him after that she told him that she was still unmarried. He had visited her at Hastings by her invitation, but he had never seen himself as Mr. Borchardt.—Sir James Hannen said he had no reason to doubt the statement of the co-respondent. He therefore granted a decree nisi, but without costs.

### MISCONDUCT WITH KHAMBATTA.

In the case of Headland v. Headland and Headland v. Headland and Khambatta, the suit was one in which the wife in the first petition made allegations against the husband, and in the other the husband made charges against the wife of misconduct with the co-respondent, a Parsee gentleman. Each of the parties denied the allegations made against them. Mr. Middleton appeared for Mr. Headland; and Mr. H. Deane for Mrs. Headland. The petition of Mrs. Headland was taken first.—Mrs. Ellen Headland said she was married to Mr. Headland, who was a commercial traveller, on the 15th of October, 1879, and afterwards they lived at Harlesden. Three years ago a sister of hers came to live in the house with them, and that caused trouble between her and her husband. Mr. Headland had knocked the petitioner down more than once. The last time was in October, 1888. She had a servant named Eliza Coote, who had witnessed the ill-treatment of the respondent. On that occasion she was seriously hurt, and Dr. Baber attended her. Mr. Headland said that he was married to Mrs. Headland in 1889. Dr. Baber made a communication to her. Her husband first introduced Khambatta to her. In July she went to Clifton on a visit to some friends. While she was there she went to an hotel and saw Mr. Khambatta. That was in April, 1889.—In cross-examination she said she had been photographed with Mr. Khambatta. After the photograph was completed she saw that he did not know that Khambatta was in that position. Khambatta had slept in their house. She had been to places of amusement with Khambatta, and taken home a pair of braces, and told her husband they were a present from Mr. Khambatta. Some time after that Mr. Khambatta came to their house as a lodger. She admitted that she had thrown an ornament at her husband, but said he had grossly insulted her.—Eliza Coote, a domestic servant, and Mrs. Harris having given evidence as to the conduct of Mrs. Headland, the husband, denied that she had ever struck his wife. Khambatta first came to their house as a friend. He had had to order Khambatta out of the house. He (Mr. Headland) had never been guilty of misconduct with any woman in his life.—In giving his decision Sir James Hannen said the charge against Mr. Headland was not made until after he had accused Mrs. Headland of misconduct with Khambatta. It had been proved that she had invited Khambatta to stop in the house during the absence of her husband, and that she had communicated the fact to him. He came to the conclusion that Mrs. Headland had been guilty of misconduct with Khambatta. There was no corroborative evidence of cruelty against the husband. He thought the husband's charges against

his wife had been established, and that the charges made by Mrs. Headland had not been proved against her husband. He therefore granted him a decree nisi, with costs, and gave him the custody of the child of the marriage.

### A CURIOUS CASE.

In the case of Styles v. Styles and Jackson the petition was presented by the husband. There were some very peculiar circumstances connected with the case. Thomas Styles, an engineer, said the present co-respondent, who had been married previous to the marriage it was now prayed might be dissolved. He obtained a decree nisi in a suit he had instituted against his first wife in 1878. Before that decree was made absolute he went through the ceremony of marriage in Scotland with the present respondent. He had been living with her previously. He thought that he could marry six months after he had obtained the decree nisi.—Sir James Hannen said you have been living with your wife before the six months? Witness: Yes.—Sir James Hannen: Then you thought you might commit adultery after that?—Witness: I was not aware that I had to have the decree made absolute before I married again. Petitioner said, in reply to questions from Mr. Forman, that the marriage in Scotland took place before the decree was made absolute.—Sir James Hannen here intimated that there were instances in which the Queen's Proctor had intervened in such cases as the present.—Petitioner, who had been married to the respondent on the 24th of November, 1879, at St. Nicholas Church, at Strood, in Kent. The respondent had given birth to a child before that marriage. He and the respondent lived happily together until 1886, at Vine-road, Croydon. In that year the co-respondent came to live with them as a lodger, and then matters altered. On the 8th of July, 1886, after he had gone to bed, he was induced to get up again, and on going downstairs he was shocked to find the respondent in a compromising position with Jackson. He did not interfere because he was afraid, but he told them what he had seen the next day, and they replied, "A good job too."—Mrs. Flowers, of Vine-road, Croydon, and other witnesses proved the cohabitation of the respondent with the co-respondent as his wife in 1887.—His lordship said that on account of the man's misconduct before the tie to his first wife had been dissolved the Queen's Proctor might have intervened before the decree nisi was made absolute. He did not do so, however, and the marriage was dissolved. After that the petitioner went through a proper and formal marriage with the respondent, with whom he had been living during the existence of the former marriage. That misconduct had not been taken into consideration in the present suit, and the respondent's misconduct had been proved. He granted a decree nisi, with costs.

### CRUELTY AFTER MARRIAGE.

The case of Giles v. Giles was one in which a petition was presented by the wife praying for the dissolution of her marriage on the ground of the cruelty and misconduct of her husband. Mr. Deane appeared for the petitioner. There was no defence.—Mrs. Emma Giles said she was married to the respondent, William Giles, at Malta, in 1883. There had been an engagement before that for some time, but it had been broken off. After the marriage they came to this country, and a residence was taken at Bexley. In August, 1888, the respondent behaved cruelly to her, and he seized her by the throat. From that time he treated her with great cruelty. He used to use force to take her rings off her finger, and then he hurt her very much. She subsequently found out that the respondent was living with another woman in Weymouth-street, Portland-place, and she then instituted the present suit. She had identified the respondent in the presence of witnesses.—Ellen Parker, a friend of the petitioner, said she knew Mr. Giles. She was on a visit at Bexley in 1888, and saw the acts of cruelty Mr. Giles had committed before the marriage. She also knew Mr. Giles, the respondent. She had seen him in the precincts of the court that day. She had lived with him in Weymouth-street for about two months as his wife. They passed as Mr. and Mrs. Graham. She recollected the respondent being served with the citation and petition.—His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs.

### IN LOVE WITH THE COACHMAN.

In the case of Vaucaamps v. Vaucaamps, the petition was presented by the husband, a gentleman of independent means, praying for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of the misconduct of his wife with the co-respondent, who was the (the petitioner's) second coachman.—Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., appeared for the petitioner, and from his statement it appeared that the parties were married on the 16th of September, 1875, and after the marriage they resided in London. He had on certain occasions to leave England, and then the respondent remained here. In the autumn of the year 1889 the petitioner took some shootings in Scotland, and the respondent accompanied him there. Drinkwater, the co-respondent, was Mr. Vaucaamps' second coachman. On the 2nd of October, having been absent, the petitioner returned to Scotland, and found the respondent absent, but she had left a message stating that she had been called to London by an accident that happened to her sister. The petitioner had some suspicion that that was not true, and went to London and found his suspicions realised. On the 12th of October he returned to Scotland, and then he received a telegram stating that his father had died, and he had hurriedly to leave. After some trouble the petitioner traced the respondent and co-respondent to Malvern, where apartments had been taken for them. The respondent gave her name to the landlady as the Princess Petrovski, and the person who was with her she said was her second husband, but he was not her equal as regarded station. After the respondent and co-respondent had been in the house a short time the father and mother of the respondent called, and the respondent was heard to call them father and mother. On leaving the apartments the respondent took a sash and her husband's top coat, and she never returned after that.—The above having been proved in evidence by the petitioner and the landlady from Malvern and other witnesses, his lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs.

### A BOY'S ESCAPE.

A constable attended before Mr. Bridge at Bow-street Police Court, and said he had to report the escape of a boy from the St. Giles's Union, where he had been remanded for a week. The lad in question, Walter Deardon, aged 15, had been brought up at this court, in company with another older than himself, on a charge of attempting to pick pockets in the Strand on the 4th inst. He was remanded to the workhouse for a week. Shortly after being taken there he made his escape. He was recaptured and brought up again on Tuesday last, when he was again remanded to the workhouse, and had again escaped.—Inspector Newport said the escape of boys remanded to the workhouse was of frequent occurrence.—Mr. Bridge directed that the master of the union should be sent for to see what explanation he could give and later in the day Mr. Charles Round, Eliza, the master, attended the court, and said that on Tuesday last, when the boy was brought by the police officer, he was put to bed in a room at the top of the building and all his clothes taken away, as he had escaped on the former occasion by climbing up a water spout, and so getting over the wall, and it was thought he might make another attempt to get away. On the present occasion the lad had escaped by getting through a window, which only opened to the width of 5 in., and then he had jumped a distance of 14 ft. He was wearing a shirt.—Mr. Bridge said it was a serious matter, as when boys were brought before a magistrate, and charged with any offence for which they might not eventually be committed to prison, it was not thought desirable to send them to prison pending the remand, and they were sent to the workhouse for safe custody, and should be well looked after. He directed that the matter be brought to the notice of the guardians.

## THE WHARF DISPUTES.

The efforts of the strike leaders to keep out the first gang of coopers at Hay's Wharf on Thursday were successful. As soon as it was known they intended going to work a special private meeting of the union was summoned, which was addressed by Mr. Tillet, who informed the coopers that if they resumed work they would for the future be blocked everywhere else. The place was strongly picketed, and at about half-past eight, when the coopers made their appearance, they were called to a meeting at Bull-court, where they were addressed by Mr. H. Orbell, a leading member of the strike committee. In consequence of this only one man out of forty-seven went in. These men hold the keys of the position, and if they had stood by their resolve to go in the strike would have been at an end. They have not, as has been said, yet received any extra strike pay. Their pay was 8d. an hour, instead of 6d. to the ordinary hands, but an inducement will probably be held out to keep them from Brook's Wharf. Things are unchanged, and all the old hands are still out on strike.

### A MAD DOG.

Police-constable 621 T, stationed at Brentford, is a lucky man. A dog, subsequently certified to be a mad, flew out of a garden at him and tore his trousers; yet the policeman was not bitten, and "the dog it was that died." Needless to say it had no muzzle on. Proceeding on its insane career, it reached Kew Bridge, where it fought and killed another dog, which was defenceless, owing to its master's obedience to the muzzling order. The latter hound unquestionably perished a martyr to duty. At length the mad brute reached its owner's shop and there took refuge, but was ultimately destroyed. It does not seem to have put its teeth into any human being, but the policeman testified to its howling "uttering the peculiar noise in which the howl utters notes, as the doghouse expresses it, and it was undoubtedly rabid." The owner was fined 45s and costs. Mr. Plowden observing that, had the dog bitten anybody, the maximum fine of £20 would have been imposed.

### FATAL MOUNTAINEERING.

The mystery surrounding the fate which befell the English travellers, Mr. Donkin and Mr. Fox, while ascending one of the lofty peaks of the Caucasus range last winter has at length been cleared up. In an interesting paper read before the Geographical Society, Mr. Freshfield was able to establish the fact that the travellers were the victims of a fall through the shifting of the loose snow, although the search party to which Mr. Freshfield belonged did not succeed in recovering anything save a few personal belongings as mementoes of the unfortunate travellers. There is a melancholy satisfaction, at all events, in knowing that they were not murdered and robbed, as was very generally at one time believed; and over and above that, the search party have been able to add considerably to our knowledge of the formation of the vast Caucasus range. The heights of the principal peaks are now ascertained. Eight are higher than Mont Blanc, and fifteen are over 15,000 feet high. The four highest are Elbrus, Koshtantian, Shkara, and Dychtan. It was on the last named that Mr. Donkin and his companion, together with their two guides, lost their lives.

### SIR E. WATKIN'S DREAM.

Sir Edward Watkin's dream of the future of our railway system is not limited to a Channel tunnel connecting our lines with the entire continental network. He foresees the day when another tunnel will connect the north of Ireland with the south of Scotland, and passengers will travel from Londonderry to Vienna without so much as putting foot on the deck of a ferry boat. Apart from the military question, the details are interesting. The impervious character of the grey lower chalk makes Channel tunnelling, we are told, really an easy task. Colonel Reaumont's boring machine, which by the gradual discharge of the compressed air, keeps the atmosphere uniformly pure for the workers, will cut fifty miles a day, and working from the French and English shores simultaneously would complete the experimental drift-way seven feet in diameter in three years. One-tenth part of this work has long been completed, and is reported to be practically dry, the walls showing no tendency to peel or decay. If the tunnel is ever completed it is to be made, by the electric lamps, as light as day, and as compressed air or electricity would be the only motive power the ventilation would, we are assured, be everything that could be desired.

### ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FRAUD.

At the Marylebone Police Court, Frederick Gurling, 35, a broker's assistant; Francis Brown, 56, a carpenter; Mary Turton, 39, a widow; William Grant, 44, a coal agent; George William Park, 35, a porter; James Fraser, 32, a financial agent; and William Scorey (who was brought up under a writ of habeas corpus from Holloway Gaol, where he is awaiting a decision on a conspiracy charge), were charged on a demand with "conspiring, confederating, and agreeing to obtain possession of houses," some of the prisoners also with obtaining money, belonging to her Majesty's subjects, with intent to defraud. Park was also charged with assaulting Inspector Marshall. Mr. Lewis appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Treasury; Mr. Freke Palmer defended Mrs. Turton, and Mr. G. Hird defended the prisoner Grant.—The master has been before the court since the 6th of January, and altogether about a dozen cases have been gone into. The case for the prosecution was that the prisoners and others have been for a very long time in the habit of taking houses in the west and north-western districts of London by means of references obtained from one another (in some instances under assumed names), and from others not in custody. They allowed some of their alleged confederates to occupy some of the rooms or else let the rooms to lodgers, and took the rent and appropriated the money. They failed to pay any rent to the landlady, or if he did not soon and but the unsatisfactory character of his tenants was approached by one of the prisoners or their friends and apprised of the fact. At the same time overtures were made that, for a consideration, 25s or £10, the friendly visitor would get the tenant out. In one case they tried, but failed, to convince the landlord, Mr. Bartrum, that he had committed various illegal acts, and that £5 compensation would stop an action for damages.—Ellen Hamilton, of Cornwall-road, Notting Hill, a single lady, said she owed to own 288, Cornwall-road, in April, 1888, the prisoner Fraser called on her, and asked if she had a house next door to let. She said she was likely to have the house to let. He asked her to tell him when it was, and he would find her a good tenant. In the following June she saw Fraser again, and having promised to pay him the usual house agent's commission, he introduced the prisoner Scorey, who took her house. Fraser gave witness two references for Scorey, one being a man named Denning and the other Scott. She wrote to the references, and being satisfied with the replies, Scorey signed an agreement and took possession. He remained there until the following January, and left without paying any rent. Previous to his going the prisoners Gurling and Brown called on her, and offered to get possession of the house for her for £6. She agreed, but did not pay them more than £3, as they did not do it within a stated time. Scorey afterwards called on her with the agreements, and she paid him £3 to cancel the document. She also paid Brown 10s, and Denning £3 to get rid of them. To Fraser she paid £2 5s. commission for the letting, and 10s. for drawing the agreement. She also paid Denning and Gurling £3 or £4 for distraining on the tenant. In addition to paying all these moneys, she received no rent, and the house was left in a damaged condition.—The prisoners were arrested by Inspectors Mars and Morgan and Detective-sergeant Wheatley.—Mr. Lewis said there were numerous other cases.—Mr. Cooke committed the prisoners to the local



**Guildhall.**

**Bow-street.**

**Marlborough-street.**

**Marvlebone.**

**Clerkenwell.**

**Thames.**

**Worship-street.**

**London.**

**Lambeth.**

## Westminster.

**URIOUS DRIVE.**—He

## Greenwich.

the deceased going out at night and leaving her baby locked in a room to an inspector at the

**CHELSEA PUBLIC LIBRARY.**  
Speech by Earl Cadogan.

**THE CAPTAIN AND THE JAPANESE LADY.**  
Sir James Hennen had before him on Saturd

## TORPID LIVER.

**THE CAUSE OF MOST DISAGREEABLE  
SYMPTOMS.**  
**HOW TO REMEDY IT WITH PERFECT SAFETY.**

**THE** Bills is a thick, yellow, bitter liquid secreted from the liver, eruptions of which in biliousness, sea-sickness, and other complaints are known to most persons, and the consequent unpleasantness not readily forgotten. A popular rendering of the word as "ill-humour" denotes its characteristics, as does also its Latin name of "Billa," or Gall. It may be safely said that three-fourths of civilised beings suffer at some time or another from disordered liver, the complaint being chronic with some and occasional with others.

The trouble with hepatic or liver complaints is that they surcharge all the other functions of the body, and thus render it impossible to get any enjoyment of food and pleasure in life. We wish to convince you of the value of "Fraser's Sulphur Tablets" in the treatment of liver complaints, and to show you that they are a safe, reliable, efficient and absolute safety in the treatment of these prevalent disorders. And in further proof we will send you, on applying for them, a pamphlet, post free, by which you may judge of them as you find them.

On the alimentary canal (or great intestine where the nutritive parts of food are absorbed) the action of "Fraser's Sulphur Tablets" is stimulant to the peristaltic or worm-like motion of the intestines; they are therefore a gentle laxative, safe and beneficial in all cases of constipation.

When "Fraser's Sulphur Tablets," crushed by the teeth and reduced to pulp by the digestive churning action of the stomach, are absorbed by the pores of the skin, and enter the circulation (the stomach), they are met by the bile and pancreatic fluid, by which a soluble combination of sulphur is formed, which is then absorbed by the pores of the skin, and enters the circulation by which it is taken into the circulation by the hepatic vein. The effect of this treatment, regularly repeated, is the correction of diseased or disordered conditions of the liver, and the consequent improvement of the blood, and the removal of the cause of disease where necessary. Further, the blood becomes impregnated with a sulphur product, which, owing to its alterative action, is gradually excreted by the skin, and thus cleanses the living organisms in the blood. Hence for blood, skin, and liver disease, and for constipation and rheumatism, "Fraser's Sulphur Tablets" are the best remedy known. If it is not allied with safety and general beneficence, is sought for. They never do, they cannot, as most medicines do, benefit one function at the expense of another. Their value is in their safety, and in their power to do the work of performing, but stimulate and render each function capable of performing its own duty.

The influence of Fraser's Sulphur Tablets in cases of skin disease is due to the fact that the sulphur enters the character of the faces, which are often changed from a pale clay colour to a normal state. The action of Fraser's Sulphur Tablets in the treatment of rheumatism is due to the fact that over the mercurial treatment in positive safety, curative results, and permanent benefit is very great indeed. Fraser's Sulphur Tablets are a safe and reliable remedy, and are a most valuable small dose regularly repeated over some length of time will effect the greatest and most lasting good, and we give the most positive assurance that the results of carrying the medicines and

The increased peristaltic or worm-like motion of the lower intestine, the use of "Fraser's sulphur Tablets" is largely owing to the increased and improved secretions of the liver; hence the value of "Fraser's sulphur Tablets" in all cases of indigestion. The Tablets are so constructed that many cases are somewhat slow before their value can be fully appreciated. They never force the system; there is, therefore, no danger of over-dosing. In delicate children, and in children in every household for delicate and weakly women; and young children, in smaller doses, may take them with the same safety and with the same good results.

In Hemorrhoidal cases the most markedly beneficial results are found from the continuous use of "Fraser's Sulphur Tablets." The hemorrhoids are gradually reduced, the bleeding is stopped or allayed, and great relief obtained from other painful and weakening symptoms.

"Fraser's Sulphur Tablets" has done its work; it is eliminated from the blood mainly by the skin and the kidneys. The system is then ready for another dose, and it is this fact that makes the use of "Fraser's Sulphur Tablets" of the greatest benefit is certain to be derived. We say, keep them up in the doses we indicate; don't increase them, but keep them up.

The effect of "Fraser's Sulphur Tablets" escaping through the skin is to open the pores and cleanse them from obstructing matter, thus restoring the system to its normal condition. The blood itself, and the disintegration of all waste matters excreted from the blood in the perspiration, renders "Fraser's Sulphur Tablets" a most valuable remedy in all cases of skin eruptions, erysipelas, acne (blackheads), blood impurity, scrofulous swellings, boils, ulcers, and all eruptive and breaking out blood diseases. "Fraser's Sulphur Tablets" are also a tonic to the taste and agreeable to the stomach. The stomach does not therefore rebel against them, and their administration is unattended by any of the usual annoyances of a medicine of this complexion, free the system from all such ailments, and it continues over some length of time materially strengthen the hair and the complexion, and the pores are kept open and clean, so as to contract any epidemic and minimize its effects. It is also a most powerful tonic to the system, and is so effective in small-pox, measles, chicken-pox, and by their anti-febrile property in all cases of fever, that it is a most valuable remedy in all cases of febrile attacks and modify the severity of the symptoms. "Fraser's Sulphur Tablets" are therefore invaluable to travellers and residents in all climates, and are a most valuable remedy in all cases of skin eruptions.

**TEST THEM FREE OF CHARGE.**

As we are willing to send to any person in Great Britain or Ireland, who will write for same, samples of "Fraser's Sulphur Tablets" free of charge, and to send them to any person in proof of your own judgment that they are what we state them to be. Address the Sole Proprietors: FRASER and CO., 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

"Fraser's Sulphur Tablets" are put up in packets (price 1s. 6d., post free 1s. 8s.), and are for sale by most Chemists and Dispensaries in all parts of the world. For and to not be persuaded to take any other.

**"SWEET RELIEF."**

"SWEET RELIEF."

"SWEET RELIEF."

"SWEET RELIEF."

**VIOLENT COUGH EXHAUSTED ME.**

**E** **VIOLENT COUGH EXHAUSTED ME.**

**VIOLENT COUGH EXHAUSTED ME.**

**VIOLENT COUGH EXHAUSTED ME.**

**VIOLENT COUGH EXHAUSTED ME.**  
 "24, Commercial-road, Peckham, July 12, 1899.  
 "Dear sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing myself."

feelings on paper, but I should like to thank you, for your lozenges have done wonders for me in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation 'tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor

Germany, and, (unlike him, thank God, I am still alive and getting on well) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital for abscess, or paralysis of the vocal chords, no one could possibly have been

the vocal chords, no one could possibly have made more violent cough; indeed, it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus also, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and

"Mr. T. Keating."

**MEDICAL NOTE.**  
The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry appears that the benefit from using Keating's Compound is

Lozenges is understated. The operation was specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew Hospital. Since the operation the only means

reef is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is tenacious. Mr. Hill kindly allows any reference to

**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**  
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**  
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS

**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**  
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**  
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.  
"ANY DOCTOR WILL TELL YOU" that

NO better Cough Medicine than KEATING  
LOZENGES. One gives relief. If you suffer from  
cough, try them but once; they will cure, and they  
will not injure your health; they contain only the

Sold everywhere in 1944, Tins.







# "THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE

There are 8,550 bands in the Salvation Army. The Royal Horticultural Society has decided to build a hall, &c., in a leading thoroughfare of London, at an estimated cost of £40,000. Major Panizza and the three other officers who were arrested with him on the charge of plotting against Prince Ferdinand and the Bulgarian Government have been struck off the roll of the army.

The Pope, in order to testify his gratitude towards the Shah of Persia for the benevolence shown by him to the Catholic missions, has conferred upon his Majesty the Grand Cordon of the Order of Pius the Ninth.

Whilst a case was proceeding in Mr. Baron Huddleston's court the other day, a gentleman, who was sitting in the front row of the gallery, suddenly fell from his seat in a fit. The court was adjourned before his usual time, and the gentleman was with some difficulty got from the jury box and carried into an adjacent chamber.

The German steamer *Rhetia* has arrived off Dover, and reports that the vessel with the Persian Monarch on February 7th, with a broken propeller, endeavouring to continue her journey to New York under sail. She had then been out from London twenty-one days, and had 1,100 miles more to sail to accomplish her journey.

At the invitation of the sheriff of Oxford, Mr. Robert Grubb, a large company met Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., at breakfast, in the town hall, Oxford, on Thursday. Sir Wilfrid spoke on the importance of total prohibition, and said the signs of the times showed that they were getting on in this direction.

Petitions against the continuance of the muzzling order, signed by over 5,000 leading exhibitors and breeders, assembled at the Liverpool Dog Show, as well as another equally representative petition from Manchester, have been presented to Mr. Chaplin, the Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Chaplin has promised to give the matter immediate attention.

William Murphy, a gas stoker, was charged at the Greenwich Police Court with assaulting another stoker named Arnold. It appeared that the prisoner was one of several men who had been on strike, and who, on the night of the 8th inst. made a savage attack on the prosecutor, who was employed by the South Metropolitan Gas Company. He was sentenced to a month's hard labour.

On the Treveling will case being called on again before Mr. Justice Butt, it was announced that the parties had come to terms by which the will set up would be established, one of the objections to it having been, as admitted by the person who drew up the will, that he had "touched up" the signatures of the testating witnesses to make them look more elegant.

A meeting was held in the Princes Hall in support of the women's trades association. Lord Dunraven presided, and urged the necessity of combination among the women workers at the East-end, and that they should receive the sympathy and assistance of those who could help them to help themselves. The Bishop of Bedford moved a resolution in favour of peaceful organisation among the women.

It was stated at the half-yearly meeting of the London Financial Association that the company received no income from the Alexandra Palace, and saw no immediate prospect of one. The mortgage had been reduced from £250,000 to £100,000, and that must be not yet been decided. The association had lost over £1,000,000 by the palace.

A large number of persons engaged in the fish trade of the metropolis assembled at Billingsgate Market to protest against the excessive quantity of ice that was put in the packages from some of the ports on the east coast. A resolution was passed denouncing the practice as a fraud, and it was determined to bring the matter before various authorities, and, if necessary, to apply to the Government.

An action brought by Lord Clifton against the Central News, Limited, has been heard by Mr. Justice Mathew. The defendants had wrongly stated that Lord Clifton was defendant in an assault case tried in Dublin, and, as the object of the action was to disprove that allegation, the judge suggested a settlement. The defendants made an apology, and consented to judgment being entered for the plaintiff for forty shillings and costs.

A man named William Legg, of Wareham, was found dead on the railway between Esher and Walton. The guard of the Weymouth excursion states that he put a passenger in a compartment by himself at Waterloo. On the arrival of the train at Basingstoke he was informed that the door was open on the off side and the passenger gone, a rug and a cap being left in the compartment. The deceased had travelled from Wareham by the excursion train.

The receipts on account of revenue from the 1st of April, 1889, when there was a balance of £5,592,002, to February 28, 1890, were £73,913,423, against £73,319,197 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £7,647,072. The net expenditure was £72,525,480, against £72,697,718 in the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balance on the 28th of February, 1890, amounted to £4,732,951, and the same date in 1889 to £4,422,652.

The Sergeant-at-Arms has, for the convenience of members of Parliament and others whose duties call them to the House of Commons, arranged with the Boy Messengers' Company for a service of boy messengers, which commenced on Tuesday. When the House met messengers were stationed at the Central Hall and at the Committee Corridor, both of which stations are connected with the company's Westminster office by private telephones, erected under the sanction of the First Commissioner of Works.

Edward Green, a clerk, was brought up on remand at the Guildhall Police Court, charged with discharging firearms in a public-house, and with threatening Miss Simpson, a barmaid, who stated that Green had been a great trouble to her for the last twelve months, because she refused to go out with him, and he had threatened to make her life a misery to her. The magistrate fined the prisoner £5 for firing a revolver in the public-house, and with regard to the threats ordered him to find a surety in £20 for six months.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, Mr. T. B. Westcott, a member of the London County Council, and of the St. Pancras Vestry, was summoned for letting and suffering to be occupied, under conditions which did not comply with the Metropolitan Local Management Act, certain rooms or cellars as underground dwellings at three houses in Charles-street, Somers Town. Evidence for the prosecution and the defence having been adduced, the magistrate recorded his decision, adjourning the case for a week.

Three men were, at the Lambeth Police Court, charged on remand with being concerned in breaking into three unoccupied houses in the Clapham-road, and stealing a large quantity of lead, gas-pipes, &c., therefrom. One of them, on being arrested, took up a piece of iron to strike a constable, but was prevented from doing so. It was stated that the houses had been wrecked, and that damage to the extent of £50 was done. The men were committed for trial. A boy who was brought up with them was discharged, to be taken to a home.

The assessment committee of the Croydon Union are discussing a further appeal by the Crystal Palace Company with regard to their assessment. It has been ascertained that within the last two years a sum of £10,000 has been made, a fact which has caused much surprise. At a special meeting of the board of guardians a resolution was passed authorising the assessment committee to appoint an accountant to attend with the chairman and clerk to examine the books and accounts of the company, the difference in the

rates of the Croydon Union, owing to the reduction, being nearly £2,500 per annum.

Sculder Searle left £26,000—so, at least, the Australian papers say.

The average interest paid by the great London gas companies averages about 12½ per cent. on a total capital of £14,250,000.

Sydney policemen looked up a blind beggar, who, when searched, was found to be worth £211 10s.

A farmhouse has been burned down near Stevenson, Alabama. The farmer, his wife, and four children perished in the flames.

A farmhouse near Westport, New York, was entered the other night by burglars, who killed a woman and fatally wounded her husband.

Here is a romantic incident from Ohio. A male attendant in a hospital for the insane at Columbus eloped with one of the patients, a young lady of 19.

Julius Verne is said to have obtained the name by which the world knows him by giving the French form to his real patronymic, Olchewitz, which is Polish.

A Russian proverb, specially dedicated to bachelors:—"Before you go to war, pray once; before you go to sea, pray twice; before you go to be married, pray three times."

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Lady Winifred Byng, eldest daughter of the Earl of Carnarvon, and Mr. Herbert Gardner, M.P.

In Copenhagen, a school dealing with social and political questions has recently been opened for women. Among the subjects taught are contemporary history, constitutional law, ethics, and psychology.

Brutally frank are Yankee journalists. A recent Chicago criticism was headed thus:—"Pig-tailed and pig-headed hog-headedness. The drama put in the brine, and mirth slung out like sausages."

Fifty years ago Tom Monahan landed at Sydney a penniless immigrant. When he died—and his demise took place at Elsternwick, in Victoria—his trustees paid £43,150 to the Victorian revenue as probate duty.

The Prince of Wales will, according to a statement in the Berlin Post, visit that city on the 22nd of March, in order to attend the chapter of the Black Eagle Order and the festivals in connection with it.

A Fact:—Mistress: So I hear you're engaged to be married, Sarah.—Maid: Well not exactly, mum. But I have had the first refusal of an offer from a master carpenter, and I think I ought to accept it.

Is it pleasant to be at one of the great municipal balls at the Paris Hotel de Ville? For the last 12,000 invitations were issued, and most of the cards were delivered up at the door by those who received them. It is said—mirabile dictum—that two-thirds of the ladies made their own dresses.

The bodies of two men and two women, all bearing bullet wounds, have been found at a spot thirty miles from Purcell, Kansas. A wagon was close to the place where the bodies were discovered, but the horses had gone. So far there is no clue to the murderers.

A present of 5,000 books has recently been made by the British Museum to the Guildhall Library. There is an English collection, numbering upwards of 1,700 volumes, including some very curious old books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and about 11,000 pamphlets.

Nine tons of mummified cats from Egypt were sold by auction in Liverpool the other day, this being the second consignment. There was a keen competition, the room being crowded. Heads brought as much as 4s. 6d. each; complete body without head, 5s. 6d.; some bones, 3s.; while the bulk was disposed of at £25 7s. 6d. per ton.

At the St. Pancras Workhouse, an extraordinary meeting of the guardians of the poor was held to receive a report from the special joint committee appointed to confer with the Midland Company in reference to their offer to purchase the workhouse site. The report considers the sum of £120,000 submitted as a final offer totally inadequate for the whole of the property.

Cupid run mad again! Jacob Schreiber and George Wissner, of Batesville, Arkansas, were both enamoured of Miss Emma Fry. Schreiber saw his rival talking to the young lady, and in a fit of mad jealousy he shot at both. The poor girl was killed, but Wissner was only slightly wounded. Nemesis pursued Schreiber—a bullet struck him down as he rode away.

Seldom at this time of year has London been so beautiful with spring flowers as it is at present. Not only are they to be seen in the windows of West-end florists, in the baskets of the "button-hole" sellers at the corners of the streets, and in the coats and dresses of men and women, but they have, together with the buds of the lilac trees, come into evidence in many of the gardens of our squares. A bunch of snowdrops has been gathered within a few yards of Regent-street.

At West Kirby Church, Cheshire, was celebrated the other day the marriage of Sir William Charley, Common Sergeant of London, to Miss Clara Harbord, daughter of Mr. F. G. Harbord, of Kirby Park. The bride wore a handsome dress of duchesse satin with a court train and tulle veil fastened with a large diamond spray. Among the presents was a massive silver salver and silver-mounted claret jug given by members of the bar of the Central Criminal Court.

When the trial of the action for alleged conspiracy brought by Mr. A. J. Marks against Messrs. Beyfus was resumed on Tuesday, the plaintiff called Sir A. Stephenson, director of prosecutions, who, however, refused to produce certain documents required by Mr. Baron Huddleston ruled that there was no evidence against either of the defendants to leave to the jury, and he nonsuited the plaintiff.

London has resumed its normal state with respect to health, and we can now see the mortal havoc made among its vast population by the influenza epidemic. Nothing more marked was ever shown than the rapid rise and decline of the death rate during the last six weeks. Reckoning from Christmas Day, when it was practically what it is now, the returns for the successive intervals have been as follow:—29.3, 21.8, 26.3, 32.1, 32.4, 28, and 20.6 deaths per 1,000. In several of the principal centres the influenza wave is now at its height.

While a young man named Flint, son of the bailiff to Mr. E. Foster, of Woodbury, Tempersford, Bedfordshire, was engaged in the fields a few days ago, he suddenly heard the humming of bees, and on looking round he was astonished to see that a splendid swarm of bees had alighted on a shrub. Mr. Flint is an amateur bee farmer, and being quite an expert he soon obtained a hive and secured the whole swarm. It was subsequently presented to a labouring man residing in the neighbourhood.

This story is told of Fanny Daventry:—She was playing at Pittsburgh. It was in the middle of a scene. A good-looking young man had just divested himself of an overcoat, when the actress came down the stage to the footlights, and said to the villain who was courting her, but with her eyes to the audience, "I can never love thee!" She said it with great emphasis, and the handsome man arrived at once took up his hat and overcoat, exclaiming in a loud voice, "Well, that settles it," retraced his steps up the aisle, while the audience roared.

The villagers of Lockwood, Sussex, having enjoyed the use of a piece of land as a playground for many years, resented an attempt to enclose and build on it made by Mr. Knowles, who bought the ground from the lord of the manor. During a scene which ensued, Mr. Knowles's wife, an old lady, is said to have confronted the crowd of villagers with a cutlass and been roughly used. An action for assault and trespass was brought by Mr. Knowles, but it ended in a verdict for the de-

fendants, and on appeal that verdict was upheld by Justices Cave and A. L. Smith.

Some Cayote tea planters are about to try manuring their tea plants with old rags.

Birmingham is the proud possessor of a female cabdriver.

A sort of sheath, by which ladies may hang their umbrellas like swords at their sides, has been invented.

The railway across Siberia proposed by the Russian Government will cost £25,000,000, and will take ten years to complete.

A man has been killed at a target shooting in Pennsylvania. The singular feature is that he was near the target.

Within fifty-three years 100,000 couples have been married in Manchester Cathedral. This is an average of over five per diem.

There lately passed across the Red Sea from the African to the Arabian shore a flight of locusts calculated to have covered over 2,000 square miles.

There is a young woman named Miss Tilly Felter in Jersey city who can thread twenty-five needles in six minutes. This is said to be a record.

Josef Hoffman, the child pianist, is said to look very much older and to be getting quite manly. It is not yet known when he will reappear in the concert-room.

534,935 persons were employed in or about mines in the United Kingdom last year. There were 888 deaths from fatal accidents, this number being 107 less than in 1888.

Lord Charles Beresford will commission the belted cruiser *Undaunted* on Tuesday next at Devonport, and it is expected, will sail for the Mediterranean early in March.

The 120 people in Africa kill the children who cut their upper teeth first, sparing only those whose lower teeth come first. The Omiteba people kill all twins.

The fastest time made by an electrical railway is a mile a minute by a small experimental line. On a street railway system twenty miles an hour is the fastest.

Sportmen in America are beginning to look after the preservation of game as keenly as do their English counterparts. Some very stringent game laws have recently been passed.

There is said to be a porter at Covent Garden Market, who is capable of carrying 400lb. weight on his back. There are over 1,000 regular porters in the market.

Shipbuilding in Great Britain rose to 1,290,000 tons in 1883; it fell in 1886 to 400,000 tons; last year, 1889, it rose again to 1,300,000, an increase of 400,000 tons on the production of 1888.

The committee of the Home of Rest for Horses have made arrangements to transfer the home from Sandbury to more extensive premises at Friars' Place Farm, Acton.

A model in ice of the Eiffel Tower has been erected at St. Petersburg. It is 165 feet high, is made up of 10,000 blocks, and is lighted by electricity.

For the year 1888 the general death rate was the lowest on record, being only 17.6 per thousand. In the period from 1871-80 the average was 21.38 per thousand.

A railway carriage fitted with automatically locking door handles has been tried on the North British Railway. The doors cannot be opened until the train is at a standstill.

The world's annual consumption of ivory is estimated at 1,100 tons, the value of which is £1,100,000. On an average, 500 tons annually pass through the London market.

Laundry-work must be rather expensive in the Transvaal. At Johannesburg the Kaffir washer-women and men charge fifteen to eighteenpence for washing and "getting up" an ordinary white shirt.

Writing from Tenerife, a correspondent states that, notwithstanding the widespread character of the influenza epidemic, the Canary Islands have been and are entirely free from the complaint.

An important gathering of Freemasons took place at the Mansion House, when, by special invitation of the Prince of Wales, the Lord Mayor was installed as Master of the Drury Lane Lodge, No. 2,127, at that place.

The Queen has, by an order in council, acceded to the memorial of the directors of the Bank of England that they may increase their issue of notes by £250,000 in consequence of some banks having ceased to issue their own notes.

The scheme, for which Parliamentary sanction was to have been sought this session, for incorporating a joint sewage board for the drainage of Staines, Chertsey, and the Thames Valley, has been abandoned, and the bill authorising the scheme withdrawn.

A new discovery has been made by a Hungarian patriotic writer. Here it is—"The English aristocracy drink themselves to death with beer. So terrible is the craving for malt liquor that the flowers at fashionable entertainments are arranged in tumblers of ale."

A fire broke out at the Catholic Orphan Asylum, in Fifth Avenue, New York. Four hundred and fourteen boys were in the building at the time, but there was no panic, and the inmates left in perfect order. The building, however, was seriously damaged, the loss being estimated at 10,000dols.

James Dowling, late hotel-keeper, of Portsmouth, has been committed for trial at Lowestoft on a charge of bigamy. His second wife, with whom he had been living nineteen years, gave evidence, while the first wife was present in court, and appeared to be an affectionate terms with her husband.

Josef Blunden, goods guard, was engaged at the West Junction, Reading, making up a train for the Hastings branch, when the Flying Dutchman approached at full speed, striking the poor fellow and killing him, his body being hurled some distance. Blunden had been in the company's service thirty years, was 53 years of age, and leaves a wife and family.

Lord Harris, the new governor of Bombay, was entertained at dinner on Wednesday night by his political and other friends, on whose behalf Lord Lewisham, M.P., made to him a presentation of a letter from the High Court of Justice, has been committed for trial on the charge of removing stamps from documents and selling them again. Prisoner stated that the defalcations were between £500 and £600, but the registrar said the amount was larger.

A disastrous collision occurred on the Mersey on Thursday. The steamer *Harwood*, outward bound for Gothenburg, collided with great force with the Norwegian barque *Kbenzer*, which was at anchor, and which at once commenced to fill. Boats were launched, and the crew of the barque transferred to the steamer, which did not appear to have sustained any serious damage. The barque sank shortly afterwards.

At an examination for Speed Certificates held at the London Phonetic Shortland Writers' Association on the 30th January, Mr. Bernard de Bear, of the Metropolitan School of Shortland, accomplished the task of writing from dictation 2,000 words of ordinary newspaper matter in 10 minutes, and afterwards correctly transcribed his notes.

He has received, in commemoration of the event, a gold presentation watch from Mr. Isaac Pitman.

Edinburgh has lost one of its septuagenarians. The old man ended his life by hanging himself.

The Portia Club is a considerable feature of Boston social life. It is composed of women, lawyers, and law students.

Mrs. Kendal has met with an accident in America. She burnt her hand so severely with a spirit lamp that she was unable to travel on with the company.

The Manitoba Legislative Assembly have adopted, by twenty against six votes, the motion brought forward by the Premier for abolishing the official use of the French language.

The trains on the Canadian Pacific Railway have been delayed for the last two or three days, owing to a snow block on the line in the Rocky Mountains.

Captain Henry St. L. B. Palliser has been awarded the good service pension of £150 a year, void by the retirement of Captain E. St. J. Garforth.

Mr. H. Saville Clarke has written a poem, founded on an incident in the siege of Lucknow, expressly for Miss Amy Roselle, who will shortly recite it at the Empress Theatre.

On Sunday evening, March 2nd, the Archbishop of Canterbury will preach at the service for the people to be held at the Royal Victoria Hall, Waterloo-road.

On Thursday a collision occurred on the Tyne between the steamships *Bedewater*, of Newcastle, and *Constance*, of West Hartlepool. The *Constance* began to sink and was run ashore, and the *Bedewater* proceeded up the river.

At the Llanerch Colliery the task of recovering the last body, that of the boy Thomas Lewis, was accomplished on Wednesday. About twenty funerals took place the same day. The death roll stands at 178.

A new industry has of late sprung into existence. A correspondent states that he has received by post the card of a professional "cremator," who guarantees to reduce one to ashes "on the most approved principles!"

The Chicago Criminal Court has assigned four prisoners who are charged with attempting to bribe the jury in the recent Grapin trial. They all pleaded guilty. The chief conspirator, Graham, who has absconded, has not been traced.

The Nice carnival has been spoiled by cold and weather. The brilliant pageant, including representations of six periods of history, had been prepared, but many people were prevented by the inclement weather from witnessing it.

Some of the fishing vessels arriving at Dover report that a vessel has sunk on the banks in mid-Channel. It has the appearance of being a three-masted vessel, but the name could not be ascertained on account of the rough weather. Part of the vessel is above water.

Two foreigners, stick-dressers, were at Worcester-street Police Court charged with assaulting another foreigner in the same trade. The assault, which arose out of a strike, was proved, the defendants being engaged in picketing. The magistrate sentenced the prisoners to two months' hard labour.

Mr. "Abington" has commenced an action in the Chancery Division against the Pelican Club, in reference to the recent proceedings in which his name appeared. A motion is pending before Mr. Justice Stirling in connection with the case. Sir Charles Hargrave and Sir Horace Davey have been retained as counsel for Mr. Baird.

Among the more recent donations to the Mansion House fund for providing a memorial of the late Lord Napier of Magdala are the following:—Sir Julius Goldsmid, £21; Colonel B. T. Sney, £20; General Sir Arnold Kemball, £10; the Marquis of Ripon, £10; Colonel J. A. Grant, C.B., £10 10s.

The Nuneaton magistrates were on Thursday engaged in investigating two cases of game trespass. Three Bedworth colliers, named Fletcher, Marston, and Cope, were each sent to prison for a month, in default of payment of the maximum fine, £3. Two Nuneaton men, named Golby and Harris, were similarly fined.

It has been decided that the visit of Prince Albert Victor to India shall be commemorated by associating the name of his royal highness with several regiments of the native Army, as was done after the visit of the Prince of Wales. The regiments to be thus distinguished will be selected by Sir Frederick Roberts and the commanders-in-chief in Bombay and Madras.

A heavy consignment of gold from the Siberian mines recently arrived at St. Petersburg. The caravan, which left for India on December 8th, took 185,540 ounces of gold. The wagons carrying it were escorted by 300 Cossacks, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Mekrasoff and Karneyeff. Part of this gold was from the Amur fields.

Official correspondence is published respecting the affairs of Samoa. The despatches date from April, 1889, to the 5th inst., and they deal with the conference at Berlin, and the arrangements made to carry into effect the resolutions arrived at. The last despatch, from Sir Julian Pauncefote, at Washington, notifies the ratification by the United States Senate of the Samoan General Act.

The Indian troopship *Malabar* sailed from Portsmouth on Thursday for Bombay. She takes the 1st Bedford Regiment, numbering 24 officers, 733 men, 45 women, and 73 children to Malabar, which place she will embark the 2nd Battalion, numbering 42 officers, 434 men, 45 women, and 71 children. The *Malabar* also takes out about 250 details of various corps.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, one of the Queen's maids-of-honour the Hon. Frederica Fitzroy, daughter of the Countess and the late Earl of Southampton, was married to Mr. Percy E. Crutchley, the eldest son of General Crutchley, of Sunninghill Park, Ascot. The Queen evinced her interest in the wedding by presenting the bride with a handsome diamond pendant and a Brussels lace veil.

At Blackburn, Maria Dobson, aged 60 years, charwoman, was charged, under the new Protection of Children Act, and at the instigation of the Blackburn branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, with wilfully neglecting twelve weeks' old child. The child had been given to Dobson to nurse by its mother, and it had, up to its death, been fed on bread and water. Dobson was committed for seven days, and the mother was censured.

Mr. R. G. Baldwin, a builder, was summoned to the Westminster Police Court to show why he should not make certain alterations in some houses at Chelsea, as required by the Metropolitan Building Act. It was stated for the prosecution that the houses were so constructed as to be very dangerous in case of fire. Mr. D'Eyncourt ordered the defendant to remedy what was complained of within twenty days, and allowed costs.

During the last School Board election for Finsbury, Father Pyke summoned three gentlemen to the police court on a charge of being concerned in issuing a false circular. The charge against one of them, Mr. Hubert, was withdrawn, and as Mr. Hubert failed to obtain an apology, he brought an action for malicious prosecution against Father Pyke. A verdict was returned for the defendant, and an application for a new trial has been refused by Justices Denman and Wills.

The committee of the Iddeleigh Memorial Fund have published a statement of receipts and expenditure, from which it appears that the total subscriptions to the fund amounted to £2,181 17s. After defraying the expenses of the statue by Sir J. E. Boehm, which has been erected in the Central Hall of the Palace of Westminster, a sufficient balance remained in the hands of the committee to enable them to commission Mr. Edwin Long, R.A., to paint a replica of his portrait of Lord

Iddeleigh. This has been presented to the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery.

An Ohio man was so frightened by a dream that he died.

Mr. Pierson has determined to renew his crusade against the ten duties.

There are at present 144 less licensed houses in Belfast than there were twelve years ago, when the population was 30,000 smaller than it is now. Mexico is now afflicted. Dreadful suffering prevails in the country towns in consequence of the influenza epidemic.

During January 9,287lb. of unsound meat were either seized or given up to the authorities in Edinburgh.

There were 103,035 papers in London in the last week of January—41,583 indoor and 41,500 outdoor.

It is said that on the same day that the Parnell v. Walker, settlement was agreed upon, a cheque for £10,000 was despatched by post by Mr. Soames to Messrs. Lawis and Lawis.

John Sales, a costermonger, stabbed John Penfold with a knife in the forehead, and brutally assaulted him by kicking. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Four young Lieutenant Tritton, who was killed in the hunting field at Brighton last month, effected an insurance on last year with the Accident Insurance Company.

Robert Hodge, a pure black native of Anquill, is creating some sensation in Demerara. He is stated to be just 28in. in height, his weight being not much over 40lb.

Who wouldn't be an usher at the Royal Courts of Justice? The well-remembered Mr. Bowden, although only receiving £150 a year—has, it is said, left £20,000.

Mr. Plimsoil is making great efforts to force to the front his proposals for a compulsory load-line, and he has already obtained such a list of backers to his measure that the names exceed the number permissible to be on the back of a bill.

An inquest was held on Thursday on a dock, Thomas Dean, aged 31, whose death was proved to have resulted from lead poisoning. He had handled a quantity of pigs of lead when unloading a ship.

Patrick Donaghy, 28, was remanded at the Westminster Police Court on the charge of sacrilegiously breaking and entering the church of St. Paul, Wilton-place, Knightsbridge, and stealing the money from the offertory-box.

Lucia Zarate, the "Mexican snow-bird," died a few days ago on the American mid-bound train. She was born in San Carlos, Mexico, twenty-six years ago, and had been exhibited in almost every civilized place on earth.

Leander Anderson, of Sioux City, Iowa, had persecuted Anna, a widow, with his attentions for months. At last he determined on revenge. The poor girl—she was but a child—now lies dead, killed by his hand.

Lige Moore, who was to have been hanged for the murder of Laura Heatt, escaped from the gaol in Greensboro, North Carolina. He procured an iron bar, with which he opened his cell, and then fastened in the gaoler, who was at work on the gallows on the third floor.

A new bluish has been invented by some ingenious individual. It can be laid on half an hour or so before it is required to act, and can be set, like an alarm clock, to go off, or, rather, to come on, at a certain time. This is a dangerous and effective weapon to place in the armoury of a beauty whose natural blushes are of the past.

Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, the newly-appointed puisne judge, on Thursday took his seat upon the bench for the first time in Queen's Bench Court II. There was a large attendance of barristers present, including the Solicitor-general, but his lordship took his seat without any remark being made.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court, Andrew Warner, 25, described as a bad-maker, of Eagle-street, Holborn, was charged with being in the unlawful possession of six pieces of black fur. When apprehended he refused to give any account of his possession of them, but now said they were given to him in



**By LARRY LYNX.**

On the second day fields were larger, and in the chief dish on the bill of fare, the Sandown Grand Prize, my representative, Franciscan, who started a 10 to 1 chance, cleverly disposed of

**THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF  
TWO CONSTABLES.**

The application for permission to re-open H. Majesty's Theatre for a fortnight has been refused by Mr. Justice Kay, on the ground that consent of all the creditors had not been obtained by the company.

**LIVER COMPLAINTS.**—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Pills, without mercury, are a potent remedy. They perform the benefits of mercury, without any of its disadvantages or dangers. Dr. King's Pills remove all liver and stomach complaints, biliousness, headache, sickness, shoulder pains, heartburn, indigestion, constipation. Sold everywhere.—(Adv.)

**LEGAL**

**HOUSEHOLD.**

mixing some other kind of manure less powerful  
For ordinary vegetable and flower culture, sprinkle  
surface and fork it in, blending it well with the soil.  
PRACT.—Too late for a reply this week.

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**NATURAL HISTORY:**

## GARDENING

**NATURAL HISTORY:**  
E. BARNES.—They have got the "junkies," the most

clear — You ask me how I escape influenza, and I tell you — by the use of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed. To the regular use of this agreeable remedy I attribute that I have escaped the various ailments incident to the wintering season, and consequently I have not disturbed the public, and I am glad to be able to claim it for you. — Yours faithfully, MARGIE ROTH MAPLESON.

In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled Cough Remedy.

This old and invaluable medicine possesses the extraordinary property of immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and Humors in the Throat. It dissolves the congested Phlegm, promotes free action of the lungs, and thus relieves the patient of his distress. It deprives so many of rest during the night by the removal of their cough, that it is quickly removed by a dose of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.

Well-known pills of the CHEURUS, the BAR, and the PHARMACY have spoken of its especial efficacy.

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many other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal  
urinary disturbances, they are indeed unrivalled. They cor-  
rect the acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and  
thereby prevent the formation of gall stones in the bladder. In  
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## THE BURGLARY SEASON IN LONDON.

At the Marylebone Police Court, Arthur Andrews, 31, described as a carpenter, and Edward Baxter, 27, gasfitter, were charged with burglary, breaking and entering 25, Dennington Park-road, West Hampstead, on the 19th January and on the 5th inst., and on the former occasion stealing two pairs of trousers, an umbrella, and other property, belonging to Mr. A. A. Hardie, and other accounts. They were further charged with burglariously breaking and entering 27, Dennington Park-road, the house of Mr. Charles Denorvel, Mr. Bilner, solicitor, prosecuted.—The evidence was that, owing to illness, the family had left the house, and that on the 19th January Mr. Hardie visited it, and found it had been forcibly entered, and the cupboards and lockers broken open. He missed two pairs of trousers, two tweed coats, a light overcoat, some plated spoons and forks, and an umbrella. The property was worth quite £50. Detective-sergeant Wilhelm, 8 Division, broken into. There was a chaotic mess on the floor, and one of the prisoners had trod on it, and the impression of a hob-nailed boot was left, which corresponded with the boots of one of the prisoners. On the 5th inst., burglars again broke into Mr. Hardie's house, before the family returned, by forcing the breakfast-room window. They made their way through the house, and into the garden of No. 25. There the house was broken into. About a quarter after two in the morning, Mr. Denorvel's servant, was awakened by her room door being forced open. She struck a match, and saw the prisoners just outside the door, and she called, "Who is that?" and they went away. She got up and went downstairs, and not finding the men, she communicated with the police.—Constable Snow, 602 S., hastened to Mr. Denorvel's house, and was afterwards joined by Constable Clifford, 223 S. Not finding the men in No. 27, Snow climbed the wall, broke through a wire fence, and the light of his lamp was extinguished. Without stopping to re-light it, Snow entered the open door of Mr. Hardie's house. Just inside the door he saw a figure in the dark, and discovering it was a man he went for him, staff in hand, and seized him by the throat, and told him he should strike him if he dared to make any resistance. That man turned out to be prisoner Baxter. At that moment Andrews was standing near the kitchen window, and Constable Bedford arrested him.—The prisoners were committed for trial.

## Extensive Robberies at Brixton and Camberwell.

Stephen Dirvell, 22, costermonger, was charged before Mr. Partridge, at Lambeth Police Court on Friday, with being concerned with Joseph Holland, James Tuck, and Henry Copeman (now undergoing sentences of penal servitude), in committing burglaries at houses in Josephine Avenue, Brixton, and Glangleng-road, Camberwell, and stealing therefrom property valued at upwards of £100. The defence in question had been previously broken into. Entry to these houses as well as many others was effected by the glass panels of the street door being broken, and thereby allowing a hand to be passed through so as to remove the lock. The houses had been left without any caretaker. A man named Baker was locked up for drunken and disorderly conduct, and in consequence of something he said, Detective-inspector Harvey, Inspector Race, and Sergeant Leonard, pushed forward inquiries, which resulted in Holland, Jones, Tuck, and Copeman being taken into custody, and the discovery of nearly all the stolen property, as well as a large amount of other property, the proceeds of burglaries at Balham, Forest Hill, Sydenham, Penze, New Cross, and other districts of South London. The property so recovered and identified was valued at several hundred pounds. In the present case Sergeant Leonard traced the prisoner to a house in Tabard-street, Borough, and took him into custody. He said he had expected to find him in a constant state of anxiety ever since the first arrests.—A woman named Whiffin, at whose house some of the property stolen from the burglaries at Brixton and Glangleng-road was found, was charged on the first occasion with receiving the same, and sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour at the sessions. She was now brought up in the custody of a warder from Millbank Prison, and gave evidence showing that the prisoner was one of the men who had brought the stolen property to her house.—The prisoner declined to say anything in defence, and was fully committed for trial.

## A TERRIBLE CONSPIRACY. Extraordinary Behaviour of a Girl.

A few months ago a domestic servant, named Mary Ellen Bond, preferred a charge of assault against her master, S. S. Naylor, an official in the employ of the Bradford Corporation. Her statement was of a most positive kind, and Naylor, upon being admitted to bail disappeared, leaving his friends to pay very heavy amounts as defaulting sureties. On Friday morning a local solicitor applied at the Bradford Police Court for the withdrawal of the warrant, and produced a written statement, signed in the presence of three witnesses, in which the girl says that her previous statement was entirely false. The girl herself was put into the box, and stated that she was put up to it by her mother for the purpose of extorting money. The stipendiary observed that the girl's horrible conspiracy, and the girl, who would probably be proceeded against, had rendered herself liable to a considerable term of penal servitude. Further inquiries are to be instituted.

## THE LIABILITY OF LANDLORDS.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Friday, an action was brought by Miss Venour (through her father, Major Venour, of the Indian Army) against Mr. Steer, the landlord of the Marlborough Mansions, Victoria-street, to recover damages for personal injuries.—It appeared that at the time of the accident with the lift, which caused Miss Venour serious hurt, Surgeon-major Venour, with his wife and family, were staying at the mansions in a flat which had been sub-let to Mrs. Branson, and the defendant set up a contract whereby the tenant stipulated that the defendant should not be liable for any injury to the tenant or her family, however, held that the defendant would be liable, notwithstanding that contract, if his servants had been guilty of negligence in the matter, and that the contract, even if it bound Mrs. Branson, the tenant, could not bind her sub-tenants or visitors.—The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £155, and his lordship gave judgment for the amount, with costs.

## THE PELICAN CLUB AND MR. BAIRD.

In the Chancery Division on Friday, before Mr. Justice Stirling, Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., said that there was a motion, in which he was Sir H. Davey, which asked for an interim injunction in the case of Baird against Wells and another.—Mr. Graham Hastings, Q.C., said he appeared for the defendants, but he had not even all their evidence yet, and he proposed that the motion should stand over for a week. He did not see what objection there could be to that, for, as he understood, the present status quo was that the plaintiff was outside the club now.—Sir C. Russell: Oh, no; he has been called upon to resign.—Mr. Hastings: I am instructed that the committee meet on Monday, and the plaintiff will then have an opportunity of appearing before them.—Sir C. Russell: Well, I don't know that that is anything. It is a committee that has practically already taken hostile action against me.—Mr. Hastings: Well, had it not better stand over for a week?—After some further discussion, the motion was ordered to stand over for a week. Mr. Hastings giving an undertaking that no further step should be taken towards expulsion.

The Festival of the Newsmen's Benevolent and Provident Institution will be held at the Hotel Metropole on Monday, under the presidency of Mr. Henry Martin.

## THE CREWE MURDER.

### Commitment of the Prisoners.

At the Crewe Police Court on Thursday, Richard Davies, 19 years of age, and George Davies, 16, brothers, were brought up on a charge of the murder of Richard Davies, their father, on a highway at Basford, on the night of January 25th. There was again a crowded court. Just before the prisoners were brought up one of the police officers had to warn the people in court of pickpockets. A woman in court just having, he said, been robbed. The prisoners when brought up looked as if they had recently been crying. They appeared to pay every attention to the proceedings.—Sarah Ann Leach said she assisted her daughter at a general shop in Victoria-street, Crewe. She was in the shop on the 25th of January. At about eight o'clock in the evening the prisoner George came in and asked for a twopenny box of gun caps. He was served with them. During the same evening the prisoner Richard came into the shop and asked for twopennyworth of gunpowder. It was supplied to him, and he took away. The prisoners had purchased gunpowder before. —Inspector Oldham, recalled, said that on Saturday, February 2nd, he went to the Hough, accompanied by Detective Freeborough, and they dug up the hedge cop near the scene of the murder. About ten yards from where deceased's body was found they dug out the hatchet head, produced. It was five or six inches under the ground. It had been broken off near the top. A portion of the shaft still adhering to the bloodstains upon it. The broken portion which had been previously discovered near the same spot, had been identified by Miss Davies and Freddy Davies deceased's son and daughter, as forming portion of the hatchet missing on the night of the tragedy from the shop in Crewe.—Detective Freeborough said he found the hatchet handle produced on the 27th of January. It was lying, covered with grass, about ten yards from where the deceased's body was discovered. Oldham's evidence then corroborated Inspector Oldham's. On the iron part of the axehead he found bloodstains on both sides. Several dark and grey hairs were on the broken part of the wood.—Freddy Davies, aged 10, brother of the prisoners, identified the axehead produced as the one that had been used in his father's shop in Victoria-street. He last used it for chopping sticks on the evening of the day before his father was killed. It was not broken.—Emily Davies, the prisoners' sister, corroborated. She also identified the clothes produced as worn by both prisoners on the night of the murder.—Mary Davies, widow of the deceased, Richard Davies, said she last saw her husband alive on the Wednesday morning before the 25th January. The deceased had driven home from Crewe on the previous Monday to attend a cattle sale on Tuesday. He left the Hough to return to Crewe on Wednesday morning, between nine and ten o'clock. The prisoner George was being brought up to the tailoring business and generally accompanied his father in the train to and from Crewe.—Mrs. Davies: Were George and his father on good terms?—Witness: Yes, as far as I know. Witness, continuing, said Richard had also been employed at his father's shop in Crewe, and had been for the past six years. Richard returned to the Hough from Crewe most nights on foot. He always returned on Saturdays earlier than his father. He finished his business earlier, and usually arrived home between nine and ten o'clock. On Saturday night, January 25th, Richard arrived about a quarter to eleven, which was much later than usual. Mrs. Davies, continuing, said Richard was wearing a top coat. She stayed talking with Richard about ten minutes, when George came rushing in and said, "Dick, be sharp; father has been stopped in Crewe-lane." Dick put on his boots and hat and ran off down the lane, George following. Witness went to her son John's house, staying there until Sunday morning. She saw the body at seven o'clock on Monday. Her husband did not usually bring home with him to the Hough. Sometimes he brought £5 to £10.—Mr. Brooke: Now, Mrs. Davies, were Richard and his father on good terms?—Witness: Yes, at the Hough.—Mr. Brooke: Did all the members of your family at the Hough live comfortably together.—Witness: Middling. We made ourselves comfortable. He (the deceased) was not very comfortable with.—Witness, continuing, said that on Sunday, where he had thrown it the night before, and hung it up.—Mr. Brooke: He generally kept the keys of the safe at Crewe?—Witness: My husband. I do not know anything about the keys on the night of January 25th.—Mrs. Davies gave her evidence in a wonderfully calm and unemotional manner.—Prisoners put no questions.

### Medical and Other Evidence.

Dr. Matthews, recalled, proved examining the hatchet head and stave, which the police handed to him separately. He found bloodstains, and several hairs attaching to the broken end of the hatchet head. Some of the hairs were dark, others grey. He believed they were human hairs. The wounds on the broken part of the hatchet were bloodstains. The wounds on the deceased's head might have been caused by the hatchet produced.—Mr. Roundell: After receiving the wounds you have described, was it likely the deceased could have dragged himself from one side of the road to the other?—Dr. Matthews said "No."—Detective Brittain deposed to going to the Hough on the Sunday after the murder, in company with Inspector Oldham. He saw the prisoner Richard, and asked him for the keys of the deceased's safe. Richard produced them from his pocket, and said he had taken them from a box on the mantelpiece. Asked whether he had been looking for them, Richard said "No," that he had touched the box, heard something rattle inside, and found the keys. The safe was locked. When opened it contained £25 in silver, three crown pieces, and three matches. He examined the premises, and recently found some chips which had been recently broken off the handle of a broken pot, and he had found some one. On Wednesday, the 29th January, he returned to the Hough, and found on the floor of a stable adjoining deceased's residence a paper containing gunpowder. In a drawer in the kitchen he found two pistols, one of them loaded and capped. In the same drawer he found a six-chambered revolver, each chamber loaded with ball cartridge. The charge in the loaded up composed of iron and powder. Detective Brittain, said to the muzzle. Detective Brittain continuing, said he found in prisoner Richard's pocket some caps and a cartridge resembling those found in the pistol and in the revolver. He took possession of Richard's top coat, and also George's top coat. On both he found stains, apparently of blood. On a handkerchief which George pulled from his pocket he noticed bloodstains. On January 30th he handed the prisoners' clothing to Dr. Carter Bell.—Dr. Carter Bell, analyst, said he received from Detective Brittain the articles of clothing produced. Nos. 1 to 11 inclusive. On No. 1, a top coat, on front of coat, left side, he found two spots of blood. Inside coat, about fifteen inches from the bottom, he also found blood. On the lining of inside coat pocket he found a slight smear of blood. On the back of the coat he found three spots of blood. On No. 3, the leggings, he found large smears of blood and mud. On No. 6, a top coat, he found blood on left side and right shoulder, and on the tail blood and mud. There was blood on the right arm. No. 9 was a pocket handkerchief, and on this he found several smears of blood. On No. 10, boots, he found blood on the uppers as if some person had trodden in blood and mud. In one of the pockets of the top coat, No. 1, he found some percussion caps.—Mr. Brooke: That is the case on behalf of the prosecution.—Prisoners were then cautioned by the magistrates.—Richard, in reply, said he had no more to say. He was not guilty of the charge brought against him. George said: I wish to say I am not guilty.—The prisoners were committed for trial at the next Cheshire Assizes.

## ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER MAJOR ISAACS, M.P.

### Sensational Case.

At the Richmond Police Court, Elizabeth Vincent, of 48, Seymour-street, Edgware-road, was charged on a warrant with attempting to murder Major Isaacs, M.P., by shooting at him. Mr. St. John Wontner appeared for the prosecution, of prisoner, a smartly-dressed young woman, of prepossessing appearance, upon being brought before the magistrate exclaimed that it was all an accident, and cried and shrieked loudly.—In opening the case, Mr. Wontner said his client, Major Isaacs, had been intimately acquainted with this lady for some time. Recently he made a settlement upon her child of £3,000, and £1,000 upon her for the purpose of going into business. He also gave her £500 to pay as a deposit on the house in which she resided, No. 118, Church-road. The deed had been prepared and the trustees appointed. On October 25th she wrote a letter to Major Isaacs, in which she stated: "The truth is, the arrangement has made me thoroughly ill and absolutely impossible for me to live on here. I want to talk the matter over with you, and I shall never get better while I have got it on my mind. I don't intend asking you to advance me next month's allowance. Pray don't further delay to make, as you suggest, an appointment for the beginning of the week." Upon this the prosecutor went down to Richmond to see the defendant. He knocked at the door and was admitted. He accompanied him into the dining-room and locked the door. She then went to a desk, and producing a piece of paper, said he must sign that or she would blow his brains out, producing at the same time a pistol, which she pointed at him. The statement at the top of the paper was to the effect that he had committed a rape upon her. Upon reading this prosecutor said he would not sign anything of the sort, and tore off the promise on his part to pay the defendant the sum of £10,000. It was to be paid so much down, so much in a week, and the remainder within a month. Defendant continued to hold the pistol at the prosecutor, and ultimately he, in fear that she would use it, did sign the document, agreeing to pay her this money. Some words passed between them, and defendant then discharged the pistol. Prosecutor put up his arm, into which the bullet went. He rushed forward to seize the weapon, when

**The Accused Screamed.** Immediately upon this there was a violent knocking at the door. She got away from prosecutor, rushed to the door, and admitted a young man, who had apparently been in the house the whole time. The young man came forward, and wanted to know who Mr. Isaacs was, and what was his business. Prosecutor replied that he had better ask the young lady, and thereupon left the house. When they got outside the young man suggested that they should go to the police station, and Mr. Isaacs said he had better speak with the doctor. Sir William MacCormac was also called in. The wound which prosecutor had received was examined, and it was found that the bullet was still in his arm. He was confined to his house for some days, and at last determined that, unless absolutely obliged, he would not proceed with the matter, but defendant seemed determined that he should take action. She claims upon him, and she recently told one of the trustees appointed that she only lived for vengeance.—He (Mr. Wontner) had before him a letter which she wrote to him, in which she said she would work for him and that she should not lead the life again. I was a respectable woman until I was confined, but since then I have been a prostitute, a horrid woman, having to go on the streets for him. I was compelled to do it because we had no food, no fire, no lodgings to go to. Whilst he was in prison a gentleman met me, and told me that if I would give up the life he would take me home with him, and then to hide his disgrace, he promised to marry me, saying that he would work for me and that I should not lead the life again. I was a respectable woman until I was confined, but since then I have been a prostitute, a horrid woman, having to go on the streets for him. I was compelled to do it because we had no food, no fire, no lodgings to go to. 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